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## Dynamo holds Juventus to a 1-1 tie in Milan

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## Balakhonova sets world record in pole vault

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## SUSK holds 45th Congress

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## Albright issues warning to Ukraine

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# Ukrainians protest proposed deportation changes

- Ottawa plans to deny full process and appeal
- Membership in group alone suffices for deportation

**By Marco Levytsky**

Canada's Ukrainian community is up in arms over a government proposal that would allow the Department of Immigration to deporting anyone who may have been a member of an alleged organization alleged to have been involved in war crimes regardless of whether he himself had committed any.

As well it would deny these persons due process of law and the right of appeal.

"The report does not describe the justification for taking away a right that every single Canadian has, no matter what the nature of the crime. We disagree with this unexplained urgency in removing the most basic right we have in this country!" states the response of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society.

"What precisely do the authors mean by the terms 'war crimes' and 'crimes against humanity'? Are these terms to carry the same meaning as in the Criminal Code? If so, then why not leave the matter to a criminal court?" it continues.

"The notion in part (b) of the Recommendation that the sanctions of loss of citizenship, deportation, and no right of appeal should apply where there is a 'finding' of war criminality is unacceptable to Canadian law. Who is to be responsible for this 'finding'? This finding should only be determined in a criminal court. An immigration panel or a civil court are inadequate for this job.

"The notion in part (c) that draconian sanctions be visited on those who committed 'fraud' as to 'membership' in 'organizations' that are supposedly tainted with war criminality is hard to fathom. Why are organizations targeted and not governments? The report seems to be saying that membership in certain unspecified organizations is criminal, but is silent on the actions of dozens and dozens of countries' governments over the past 50 years. Recent court proceedings show that the concept of fraud as described in this recommendation needs to be more precise otherwise we are undermining our justice system," states the UCC-CUIAS response.

Recommendation #137 of the proposed changes to the Canadian Immigration and Citizenship states that:

"Revocation of citizenship should result, without appeal rights, in loss of all status in Canada and subsequent deportation in cases of:

"a) a criminal conviction for war crimes or crimes against humanity committed before citizenship was granted;

"b) a finding that the person was a war criminal or had committed crimes against humanity, or

"c) fraud because of membership in an organization involved in war crimes or crimes against humanity."

In the main Report of this Section, there appears the following explanation:

"War Criminals: The failure of the citizenship and immigration systems

Cont. on P. 3

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PHOTO — MARCO LEVYTSKY

## Arkan displays regional panorama

*Toronto's Arkan Dance Company displayed a panorama of regional Ukrainian dance and costumes at a concert held at the Etobicoke School of the Arts, March 7. Above: members of Arkan perform a Hutsul number. For more see Page 11.*

## Вибори в Україні: Фаворити незмінні
### Переслідувачі покладаються на телевізію

**Андрій Шевченко**

(КБУВ)—За два з половиною тижні до парляментських виборів близько половини українських виборців не визначилося, за кого голосуватиме. Про це свідчить переважна більшість соціологічних опитувань. Соціологи та політологи сходяться й у іншому: навряд чи якась із партій зможе 29 березня набрати більше голосів, ніж визнані лідери передвиборної гонки — Комуністична партія та Рух. Доля інших партій та блоків, очевидно, залежатиме від їхньої активності перед самими виборами.

До перших в Україні партійних виборів допущено 30 партій та блоків. Ті з них, які наберуть 4 відсотки голосів, поділять між собою половину місць у Верховній Раді. Політологи прогнозують, що чотиривідсотковий-бар'єр зможуть подолати 6–8 партій.

Поза сумніву увійдуть до парляменту Компартія та Рух. Різні соціологічні агенції стверджують, що комуністи можуть розраховувати на 10–20 відсотків голосів, Рух 5–10%. Утім, якщо Рух залишається фактично одноосібним виразником національно-демократичного електорату (рейтинг «Національного фронту» на чолі з Левком Лук'яненком та Славою Стецько коливається на рівні 0.5–1%), то лівий електорат виявився розділеним. Поволі нарощує рейтинг блок Соціалістичної та Селянської партій на чолі з Головою Верховної Ради Олександром Морозом – переважно за рахунок поміркованої частини лівого електорату. Цікаво, що досить стрімко набирає обертів і Прогресивна соцпартія блискучої популістки і затятого ворога Мороза – Наталії Вітренко.

Після надзвичайно агресивного початку передвиборної кампанії практично перестав рости рейтинг опозиційної партії «Громада» екс-прем'єра Лазаренка. Сьогодні він коливається на рівні 2–3 відсотків. Команда Кучми навчилася блокувати дії опального екс-прем'єра, сьогодні на провідних телевізійних каналах слова «Лаза-ренко» та «Громада» фактично виведено з ужитку.

Потужною телевізійною агітаційною кампанією пояснюють несподіваний ривок двох малопомітних до виборів партій, які, за даними кількох соціопитувань, займають позиції одразу після Компартії та Руху, – Соціял-демократичної партії (об'єднаної) на чолі з екс-Президентом Кравчуком і екс-прем'єром Марчуком та Партії зелених.

СДПУ(о) контролює один з трьох загальнонаціональних каналів телебачення і вважається одним з фінансово найпотужніших учасників виборів. Партія постійно грає на симпатіях до футбольного клубу «Динамо» (Київ), який завдяки успіхам у європейських турнірах став гордістю нації і всі гравці якого, на чолі з тренером Лобановським, вступили до СДПУ(о). Партію часто називають плацдармом для пана Марчука, що заявив про наміри позмагатися з Леонідом Кучмою за президентське крісло, утім, сьогодні вона залишається лояльною до влади.

Прод. на ст. 2

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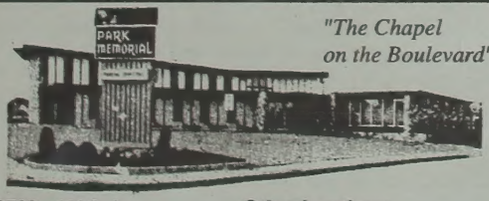


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# Україна підписала з Росією документ «Про економічну співпрацю»

(Прес–Центр «Південь»)—Міністр закордонних справ України Генадій Удовенко, в інтерв'ю нашому кореспонденту, позитивно оцінив підсумки державного візиту Президента України Леоніда Кучми до російської столиці.

«Підписано головний документ — «Про економічну співпрацю між Україною та Росією на дев'ять років», який ще слід наповнити конкретними питаннями. Підписано Заяву двох Президентів, в якій підкреслюється важливість візиту, важливість українсько–російських відносин, необхідність завершення роботи з ратифікації договору у російському парляменті і угод щодо Чорноморської флоти в українському та російському парляментах. До того–ж підписано спільну заяву загального значення – щодо майбутнього СНД, у якій мова йде про необхідність збереження Співдружності за умов насичення її більш конкретними справами в інтересах співробітництва і інтеграції».

Удовенко не погодився з думками щодо можливої недієздатності підписаних Президентами України та Росії угод, рішень.

За його словами: «Зараз зацікавленість у взаєминах є обопільною – як з української так й з російської сторін. У нас було 47% українського ринку в Росії, але ми втрачаємо ці позиції. Нажаль, Сполучені Штати Америки, Німеччина, Європейський Союз – хочуть перетворити Україну у власний ринок, але нічого з нашої держави не беруть.

Ми маємо не втрачати свої ринки у Росії, Узбекістані та інших країнах — за будь–яких умов. Нам Росія є важливою як торгівельний партнер. І Росії ми також необхідні» — наголосив Удовенко.

# *Чорновіл про підписаний документ між Україною та Росією*

(Прес–Центр «Південь»)—Оцінюючи в інтерв'ю нашому кореспондентові підсумки візиту Президента України до Москви та підписані там угоди – Голова Народного Руху України, народний депутат України В'ячеслав Чорновіл сказав наступне: «Я дуже обережний в оцінках. Вже дехто встиг заявити, що це зрада інтересів України, адже фактично прийнята рамкова угода, яка саме по собі ще нічого не означає. Ця угода складається переважно з загальних положень, хоча там є кілька статей над якими слід подумати. Очевидно все буде залежати від того як будуть реалізовуватися підписані у Москві документи і як це оформлятиметься відповідними договорами.

Те, що Росія для нас найбільший ринок, а ми для Росії – це факт. Як ми не прагнули б — нас сьогодні не чекають на Заході. Але, слід дотриматися межи. Щоби десь, з політичної кон'юнктури, можливо перед Президентськими виборами, ми не переступили цієї межи – за якою починається економічне підпорядкування і повна економічна залежність. Це дуже важливий момент».

Чорновіл заявив, що вже тепер його «дуже хвилює питання альтернативних можливостей постачання енергоносіїв. Ми взяли шефство над будівництвом нафтотерміналу. Ми зробили дуже гостру заяву з цього приводу і вдалося усунути попереднього керівника «Укрнафтотерму», вдалося змінити керівництво організацій які займаються будівництвом терміналу. Тепер нас трохи відволікають вибори, але після їх завершення матимемо більше можливостей і фракція Руху зрушить з мертвої точки питання будівництва терміналу і будемо розбиратися з тим, що робиться в Одесі із нафтогаванню – як вона використовується, хто на цьому наживається».

# Зустріч про українсько–канадське співробітництво

(Посольство України в Канаді)—26 лютого 1998 року відбулась зустріч Міністра міжнародного співробітництва і Міністра у справах франкофонії Канади пані Діан Марло з Першим заступником Глави Адміністрації Президента України Володимиром Яцубою, який перебуває в Канаді з делегацією Державної комісії з проведення в Україні адміністративної реформи в рамках українсько–канадської програми співробітництва у сфері державного управління.

Під час зустрічі, в якій також взяли участь Начальник Головного управління державної служби при Кабінеті Міністрів України Геннадій Леликов і Посол України в Канаді Володимир Фуркало, обговорювались питання поглиблення двосторонньої співпраці у галузі технічної допомоги, підвищення ефективності програм та проєктів технічної допомоги, яку Канада надає Україні.

Володимир Яцуба дав високу оцінку рівню українсько–канадського співробітництва у вищезазначеній галузі і висловив впевненість, що його поглибленню слугуватиме візит пані Діан Марло в Україну на початку березня 1998 року.

Сторони дійшли згоди щодо необхідності посилення координації спільних зусиль з метою покращання результативності проєктів технічної допомоги відповідно до найважливіших для України пріоритетів: реформування паливно–енергетичного та агропромислового комплексів, питань ядерної енергетики і ядерної безпеки, у тому числі проблеми Чорнобиля, розвитку малого та середнього бізнесу, тощо.

# Вибори в Україні: Фаворити незмінні

**Прод. із ст. 1**

Партія зелених здійснила фантастичний зліт у багатьох рейтинг–листах на третю позицію фактично завдяки одному телевізійному ролику, що постійно показується на найпопулярнішому телеканалі «1+1», – у ньому показують екологічні катастрофи та бійку депутатів у Верховній Раді. До списку партії увійшло чимало значних підприємців, у тому числі й керівники однієї з найвпливовіших в Україні рекламної агенції «Пріоритет», і проходження цієї партії до парляменту має всі шанси стати найбільшою несподіванкою виборів.

Іншим несподіваним поворотом стала ретельно приховувана, але уже помітна неозброєним оком боротьба двох пропрезидентських угрупувань, інтереси яких розійшлися на порозі великої приватизації, – Народно–демократичної партії на чолі з прем'єром Пустовойтенком та Блоку «НЕП», у виборчому списку якого – впливовий підприємець, близький помічник Президента Волков та екс–прем'єр Зв'ягільський. Після низки арештів та початку кримінальних справ, зініційованих прихильниками НДП, фактично розгромленою залишилася Партія економічного відродження, що об'єднує найбільших підприємців Криму та входить до «НЕПу». Конфлікт, очевидно, навряд чи обмежиться передвиборною боротьбою.

Ймовірно, до парляменту зможуть потрапити й інші партії, у яких все ще залишається час до виборів, на кшталт пропрезидентської Аграрної партії чи партії «Реформи і порядок» Віктора Пинзеника. Утім, загальна картина уже прояснилася. З урахуванням виборів у мажоритарних округах, за якими буде сформовано другу половину Верховної Ради, розклад сил у парляменті, схоже мало зміниться. Він буде, очевидно, таки опозиційнішим за нинішній, хоча, мабуть, не настільки, щоб суттєво змінити ситуацію в Україні. Схоже, серйозні зміни можуть відбутися не раніше осені 99–го – після виборів президентських.

# Ukrainians protest proposed deportation changes

Cont. from P. 1

to deal with war criminals in a quick, efficient manner has become apparent in the past few years. We received a powerful message during our consultations and in the written submissions that the public concern in this regard is strong and unanimous.

"Persons found to be war criminals or to have been members of organizations involved in war crimes or crimes against humanity must be removed from Canada as quickly as possible. We do not believe that persons dealt with as war criminals under the Citizenship Act should also have the right to full process, including appeal and review rights, under the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act.

"Given our recommendation that the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act be consolidated, we believe that it would be possible to merge the two processes so as to swiftly achieve the single goal of removing war criminals from Canada," it reads.

It also appears that the government has decided to proceed with the process before the new legislation has even been enacted.

Nowhere in its 30-page "Applicant's Summary of Facts and Evidence" that the government has filed in its bid to deport Toronto resident Wasyl Odynsky does the government accuse Odynsky of having committed any war crime.

It charges him only with not disclosing that he was a member of the Trawniki guard when he came to Canada almost 50 years ago.

Odynsky says that no one asked him about his wartime activity when he applied for immigration and that he was taken away by force from his village by the Nazis and sent to various places.

In an article published in the previous issue of Ukrainian News, his daughter, Olya Odynsky-Grod stated that "he was and remains a victim of Nazi Germany's occupation of Ukraine."

Numerous Ukrainian organizations and individuals had sent their objections to Renald Dussault, Legislative Review Consultant to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration over the proposed changes by the March 9 deadline.

"The right of appeal is one of the fundamental tenets of our legal system. It provides some measure of protection against errors and against corruption within the prosecution and the court. Checks and balances within our legal system are absolutely necessary and must be maintained," states one such response, that of the UCC Branch in Vernon, B.C.

"What is a war crime or a crime against humanity? Does a war crime refer to the bombings of civilians in Germany by Canadian pilots? Or, perhaps, Japanese civilians by the Americans? Would not the massacre of 250,000 Iraqi citizens during the 1991 Gulf War qualify? Tobacco companies could certainly be considered to be perpetrating crimes against humanity. So could firms producing alcohol, such as Seagrams. What about abortionists? Polluters?" it continues.

"Subsection (b) refers to a "finding". A finding by whom? The only "finding" of relevance must be the Canadian criminal court system.

"Subsection (c) is simply absurd. What is fraud? Does membership in the Liberal Party of Canada qualify in this category? Does this constitute a criminal act punishable by the criminal code of Canada? Or, perhaps, we should turn our attention to the various religions and religious sects around the world," it says.

"This recommendation constitutes an all-out assault against democratic principles," states the response of the Alberta Ukrainian Self-Reliance League.

"It debases everything we as Canadians hold dear, and it is repugnant to the maintenance of law in this country."


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# Internment plaque to be unveiled in Toronto

(UCCLA)—The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association announced on March 5 that a trilingual plaque recalling Canada's first national internment operations and, in particular, the Stanley Barracks receiving station, will be installed on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto this fall.

Working in co-operation with CNE staff, a local UCCLA activist, Ross Bobak, has finished negotiating the details with respect to the location and text of this plaque, which will be the 10th such marker unveiled by UCCLA.

At present plans call for a plaque unveiling ceremony on Oct. 2. More details will be released to the media and public in due course.

Commenting on this development UCCLA's chairman, Mr. John B. Gregorovich, said:

"We have managed to date, to install eight plaques commemorating this injustice, two in British Columbia, three in Alberta, two in Ontario, and one in Manitoba. We intend to unveil another in Winnipeg this fall. In three years, without government support, our community has managed to ensure that the memory of this unfortunate episode in Canadian history is never forgotten.

"We intend to continue until every one of the 24 concentration camp sites has been plaqued and we have secured Ottawa's acknowledgement of this injustice, along with a restitution of that part of the internees' confiscated wealth which was never returned. Those funds we hope will be used to further educate the public about the Ukrainian experience in Canada," he said.


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# "Kontakt" to shut down in Edmonton

(UkrNews)—The St. Michael's Health Group announced on March 11 that it will cease its sponsorship of the Ukrainian "Kontakt" television program in Edmonton effective April 1.

"The program has been attracting over 5,000 viewers throughout Alberta and fringes of neighboring provinces, Territories and the State of Montana. Unfortunately, we could not attract advertisers in spite of very competitive rates. On the other hand, to cover the full cost of production in Edmonton is beyond the capacity of the St. Michael's Health Group. We gave notice to the producer and ACCESS TV, that the last sponsored program will be held on 28 March 1998," states St. Michael's Health Group in a press release.

Edmonton-based Ukrainian News has a readership of 30,000.

St. Michael's Health Group says it wishes to thank all supporters, well wishers and viewers for their involvement in this venture," states the press release.

"As much as possible we would like to encourage people of goodwill or businesses to support KONTAKT TV, if not under us, then at another sponsorship.

"We wish to thank Mr. Jurij Klufas, Producer of KONTAKT and Mr. Richard Hiron, Representative of ACCESS TV for their friendly co-operation, assistance and flexibility to make the program possible to viewers in Alberta," states the release.


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# Олбрайт у Києві

(КБУВ)—Державний секретар США Мадлен Олбрайт під час свого візиту до Києва 6 березня, домоглася офіційної відмови України від контракту з Іраном на поставку турбін для Бушерської електростанції. Вартість контракту оцінюється у $45 млн. – така сума фігурувала в угодах, які підписував з Іраном СРСР.

Вондочас за результатами переговорів, очевидно, Україна отримає дозвіл приєднатися до угоди про режим контролю за ракетними технологіями, не скорочуючи оперативно–тактичні ракети радіусом дії до 500 км. Як учасникові угоди Україні буде скасовано квоти на запуск комерційних супутників українськими ракетами «Зеніт», що випускаються на дніпропетровському заводі «Південмаш».

Держсекретар США також заявила, що занепокоєна труднощами, які виникають у американських компаній в Україні. У квітні пані Олбрайт доповідатиме у Конгресі США на слуханнях з приводу перегляду американської допомоги Україні.

# До бійки не дійшло

(КБУВ)—Скандалом увінчалося обговорення у нижній палаті російського парляменту – *Думі* – «Великого» договору між Росією та Україною. Коли голова Комітету у справах СНД Геннадій Тихонов закликав присутніх у залі українських парляментарів підтримати заяву щодо проведення референдуму «Про єдність трьох слов'янських народів» – Росії, України та Білорусі, – депутат Верховної Ради Богдан Горинь вигукнув «Провокація!» Пан Тихонов відповів нецензурною лайкою і порадив українським депутатам «вести себе культурно», бо інакше – «вишвирне їх із залі».

«Великий» або «базовий» договір України з Росією, підписаний Президентами держав минулого року і ратифікований Верховною Радою України у січні, набуде чинності лише після ратифікації його обома палатами російського парляменту. На відміну від українців, російські депутати розглядають договір у єдиному пакеті з угодами про розподіл Чорноморської фльоти, що мають значну кількість противників як в Росії, так і в Україні.

# «Новий курс»

(КБУВ)—Сьогодні важко сказати, що насправді криється за зближенням України й Росії: природня взаємна потреба в економічній інтеграції, взаємне прагнення скористатися з охолодження стосунків обох країн із Заходом чи політичний розрахунок. Можливо, справді пан Кучма розраховує на підтримку Росії на президентських виборах 99–го року, як це було на попередніх, а російські підприємці справді розраховують, що нинішній президент України ще стане їм у пригоді. Очевидним є те, що Україна, яка за роки незалежності намертво прикипіла до західних фінансових ін'єкцій, але зовсім не посунулася на шляху виходу на світові ринки, сьогодні має всі шанси потрапити у економічну залежність від Росії. Західні підприємці та дипломати, які зараз працюють у Києві, всерйоз кажуть, що сьогодні відчувають себе пасажирами на пароплаві, що поволі, але неухильно дрейфує на Схід. Очевидним є й інше. Стосунки між двома державами уже переходять у прагматичну, економічну площину. А це означає, що зовнішня політика України таки має шанси стати нарешті реально доцільною.

**Чи Ваші діти, чи внуки слідкують за подіями в Україні?**

**Якщо ні, то:**

**Купіть їм передплату на «Українські вісті»**

«Українські вісті» подають дуже багату інформацію про Україну і про нашу громаду в Канаді. Тому, що ми також друкуємо в англійській мові, нашу газету можуть читати і ті, котрі не читають по–українськи. Тим способом можуть познайомитися із найновішими подіями в Україні.

Заповніть, будь ласка, цю форму, а ми вислемо газету разом із повідомленням про подарунок.

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# *Де мають голосувати громадяни України у Канаді*

(Посольство України в Канаді)—Згідно Конституції України право голосу на виборах мають усі громадяни України, які досягли 18–річного віку, незалежно від раси, кольору шкіри, політичних, релігійних та інших переконань, статі, етнічного та соціального походження, майнового стану, мовних або інших ознак, а також місця проживання.

З метою максимального забезпечення цього права, а також керуючись Законом України «Про вибори народних депутатів України», відповідні виборчі дільниці розгорнуто на базі усіх дипломатичних та консульських установ України за кордоном. Всі вони приписані до одномандатного виборчого округу № 223 м. Києва.

Громадяни України, які на момент проведення виборів, тобто 29 березня ц.р., знаходитимуться на території Канади (постійно проживають чи тимчасово перебувають) також матимуть можливість взяти участь у виборах. При цьому, ті з них, які постійно проживають, або тимчасово перебувають в провінціях Квебек, Нью–Брансуік, Принс Едвард Айленд, Нова Скотія, Ньюфаундленд, Манітоба та у Національному столичному окрузі, голосуватимуть в Посольстві України в Канаді (виборча дільниця № 139) за адресою: ***Embassy of Ukraine; Consular Section; 331 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1S3.***

Щодо громадян України, які постійно проживають, або тимчасово перебувають в провінціях Онтаріо (за винятком Національного столичного округу), Саскачеван, Альберта, Британська Колумбія, на території Юкон, Північно–Західних територіях, то вони голосуватимуть в Генеральному консульстві України в Торонто (виборча дільниця № 140) за адресою: ***Consulate General of Ukraine in Toronto; 2120 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8.***

Як в Посольстві України в Канаді, так і в Гнеральному консульстві України в Торонто голосування проходитиме 29 березня 1998 року з 7 год. 00 хв. до 22 год. 00 хв. за місцевим часом.

Громадянам України, які прийдуть на голосування необхідно мати з собою паспорт громадянина України.

Із списком кандидатів в народні депутати України, зареєстрованих по одномандатному виборчому округу № 223 м. Києва, їх біографічними даними, передвиборними програмами можна ознайомитись в дільничих виборчих комісіях, утворених на виборчих дільницях в Посольстві та Генеральному консульстві за вищенаведеними адресами.

Комісії працюють щодня, крім суботи та неділі з 17 год. 00 хв. до 20 год. 00 хв.

# Київ: тотальний економічний наступ

(КБУВ)—В Україні робота на російському напрямі впродовж останніх півроку подається як суцільна і стратегічна перемога вітчизняної дипломатії – насамперед, у економічних питаннях. Наприкінці минулого року Україна домоглася скасування податку на додаткову вартість з українських товарів, що експортуються в Росію.

Іншою великою торговельною перемогою вважалася «цукрова» домовленість, за якою Росія взялася імпортувати практично весь обсяг цукру, що Україна могла запропонувати.

Покищо Україні нібито вдавалося без особливих втрат вийти і з чергової газової кризи. Принаймні під час минулотижневого приїзду в Україну російського прем'єра Черномирдіна та керівника російського «Газпрому» Вяхірева, Києву фактично вдалося уникнути відповідальності за 400 млн. долярів боргу українських приватних газотрейдерів Росії. Росіяни фактично погодилися з позицією українського уряду: Україна не несе відповідальності за борги недержавних структур, оскільки державні гарантії та оплати надані «Газпрому» попереднім урядом Лазаренка, порушували українське законодавство і не були оформлені юридично. Щоправда, Росія, схоже, таки відстояла свої тарифи на поставку в Україну туркменського газу і цим самим фактично зруйнувала українські пляни отримання дешевшого за російський газ.

Утім, очевидно найважливішою для команди Кучми стала інша перемога — політична. Борис Єльцин двічі за останній місяць заявив у інтерв'ю українському телебаченню, що збирається підтримати Кучму на наступних президентських виборах. Російська політична еліта, ще недавно відверто розчарована «прозахідною» поведінкою українського Президента, вустами Єльцина недвозначно заявила, що хотіла б у майбутньому співпрацювати саме з Кучмою.

Головне питання для українців залишається відкритим: якою є ціна всіх цих перемог Києва?

# *Москва: в очікуванні великої приватизації*

(КБУВ)—Для Росії Україна, схоже, реально залишається стратегічним партнером номер один. Причому сьогодні йдеться не стільки про інтеграційні мотиви, позаяк ідея СНД та нового Союзу сприймається дедалі нереальною навіть в Росії. Сьогодні головний інтерес до України з боку російської еліти суто прагматичний – економічний. Уміло переконуючи своїх сусідів у тому, що на європейські ринки пробитися савмотужки неможливо, Росія послідовно працює на створення єдиного економічного простору на теренах колишнього СРСР. Це особливо помітно сьогодні, коли в Росії фінансові групи увійшли у стадію позиційних боїв за вже поділену власність, а в Україні велика приватизація (причому – за гроші, а не за сертифікати громадян) лише починається.

За останні півроку в Україні побували один із «китів» російського бізнесу Березовський та лідер конкуруючої групи «Онексімбанку» Потанін. Російський прем'єр Черномирдін та його соратник з «Газпрому» Вяхірев, кажуть, що не випускають Україну з поля зору. Помалу стихли розмови про участь Росії в приватизації українських газопроводів, натомість російські підприємці все частіше говорять про українські промислові підприємства гіганти, порти і навіть телевізійні канали.

Достеменно невідомі подробиці «Договору про економічне співробітництво між Україною та Росією на 1998–2007 роки», який Борис Єльцин та Леонід Кучма плянують підписати на початку березня у Москві. Відомо, правда, що попередній приїзд українського Президента в Росію у січні московська преса охарактеризувала так: «Кучма приїхав з актом капітуляції». Утім незалежно від будь–яких формальних домовленостей, приватний капітал, насамперед російський, вочевидь максимально скористається з періоду «потепління» стосунків між двома економічно найпотужнішими державами колишнього СРСР.

# Викрадено Голову державної адміністрації

(Прес–Центр «Південь»)—27–го лютого, близько восьмої години вечора, невідомими злочинцями було жорстоко побито та викрадено Голову Київської районної державної адміністрації Одеси, депутата Одеської обласної Ради Ігоря Свободу. У зв'язку з цим на 28 лютого призначено надзвичайне засідання 13 сесії Одеської міської Ради.

За словами свідка, що відмовився дати журналістам інтерв'ю, напад на Ігоря Свободу та його водія стався в момент, коли вони вийшли зі службової машини та йшли до под'їзду будинку Голови райдержадміністрації.

П'ятеро нападників, одягнуті в одяг схожий на формові куртки співробітників правоохоронних органів, побили водія та зникли у невідомому напрямку разом з Ігорем Свободою.

Огляд місця злочину, куди прибули керівник управління Служби безпеки України Борисенко, керівники Одеського міськвиконкому та керівник обласного управління МБС Іван Григоренко, досі не дав жодних результатів. Проводиться пошук автомашин в яких був відвезений вкрадений депутат. Є вже затримані, але про їх приналежність до нападу досі нічого не відомо.

# Albright issues warning to Ukraine

## U.S. firms concerned about investment climate

(JF Monitor)—U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright delivered in Kyiv on March 6 a "serious warning" regarding problems encountered by some U.S. firms in Ukraine.

The warning had been anticipated since Albright announced, in recent congressional hearings, her intention to deliver it in Kyiv on behalf of both branches of the U.S. government.

The U.S. Congress has recently decided to withhold the disbursement of one-half of the US$225 million in aid to Ukraine for 1998, pending State Department certification that Kyiv has corrected those problems.

More generally, Albright expressed disappointment over the slowdown of economic reforms in Ukraine.

Albright takes seriously the US business community's concerns about the investment situation, which some US businesses feel is anything but friendly.

The most recent incident occurred on the eve of her visit when the State Standardization, Metrology and Certification Committee canceled the certification of Procter and Gamble Ukraine, a US-based company producing cleaning products locally. The Secretary will report to Congress on Ukraine's investment climate.

In a speech to the faculty and students of Kyiv's Mohyla Academy and in a meeting with leaders of four nongovernmental parties, she openly voiced concern lest the upcoming elections bring leftist forces to power.

In addition to negotiating these issues, Albright signed a cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of atomic energy, an agreement on using new technologies in the space sector and a memorandum on concluding an agreement to protect space technologies used during Ukrainian-US joint space cooperation.

Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko and Albright discussed their plans on agreement for protection of Ukrainian technologies which will be used by Ukraine and the USA, during their cooperation in the space sector.

The agreement on cooperation for peaceful use of nuclear energy "opens up the possibility of attracting financial assistance and American investments for the program to restructure the Ukrainian energy sector", Udovenko said.

The other document, concerning the protection of technologies in the space sector, is one of the most important prerequisites for Kyiv's participation in such international projects as Global Launch and Sea Launch.

Albright and Ukrainian leaders agreed to expand bilateral cooperation on nonproliferation of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons, on nuclear research for peaceful purposes and on space flights.

In a joint statement, issued by Albright and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, the sides undertook to hold regular consultations on these topics as well as on "regional security issues"—i.e. issues affecting Ukraine.

The United States offered technical assistance for Ukraine's military reform, specifically on economic methods of decommissioning military bases and of managing remaining ones. The specifics are to be worked out in advance of the next session of the U.S.-Ukraine interstate cooperation commission.

The one-day "working visit" was Albright's first to Ukraine as secretary of state. Although the visit featured the usual formulae about Ukraine's key role in the new Europe, the agenda did not seem attuned to Ukraine's upcoming parliamentary elections, whose outcome may determine whether Ukraine will be in a position to play that role in the years ahead.

# *Kyiv abandons Iran power project under U.S. pressure*

(JF Monitor/Eastern Economist/RFE/RL)—Following his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma announced Ukraine's decision to refrain from supplying turbines for Iran's nuclear power plant at Bushehr, which is being equipped mostly by Russia.

Under the plan, which dates back several years, Ukraine's Kharkiv-based Turboatom plant was to act as a subcontractor to Russia's Zarubezhatomstroy in supplying one or two turbines for Bushehr.

According to Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, this was not an easy decision for Ukraine to make as leaving the project meant Ukraine lost a US$45 million deal.

But Albright pointed out that Kyiv's choice places Ukraine firmly in the international coalition of countries striving to stop the dissemination of weapons of mass destruction.

Iran responded by saying it has "no need for Ukraine's unreliable partnership" and by criticizing Ukrainian leaders for "succumbing to America's humiliating attitude and threats."

Caught between U.S. opposition to the project and internal pressure to proceed with the lucrative deal, the Ukrainian government had postponed a conclusive decision, despite tentative assurances by some top officials that Kyiv would not supply the turbines.

The issue is particularly sensitive in this election year in Ukraine, where Kharkiv is one of the pivotal electoral battlegrounds. Kuchma's final decision therefore entails both economic and political disadvantages.

In Moscow, President Boris Yeltsin's foreign policy coordinator Sergei Yastrzhembsky professed to "understand Ukraine's difficulties under massive U.S. pressure."

Insinuating that Kuchma had, at their recent summit, complained to Yeltsin about that pressure, Yastrzhembsky expressed certainty that Russia will alone complete the Bushehr project for Iran.

The Russian government now intends to award the turbine contract to Russia's specialized plant in St. Petersburg. Although the decision benefits a Russian producer, Moscow postponed it as long as it could — apparently to maintain an irritant in Kyiv-Washington relations.

# Ukraine-EU agreement takes effect

(Eastern Economist/RFE/RL)—A Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine became valid on 1 March.

"This agreement will not only bring new responsibilities to Ukraine, but also improve EU-Ukrainian economic cooperation," said Borys Hudyma, the Ukrainian representative to the EU.

The agreement commits both sides to creating favorable conditions for trade and investment.

Originally signed in June 1994, the PCA provides a framework for developing political and economic cooperation to support the consolidation of democratic institutions in Ukraine and its entry into the world economy.

The agreement also supports political and economic dialogue, a process begun at regular meetings between Ukraine and the annual joint committee meetings. Trade commitments under the PCA include most favored nation trade status, reciprocal free trade commitment, non-discrimination against foreign companies, liberalization of capital transfers, the application of WTO rules, legislative cooperation and setting up foreign companies. The EU is second behind the U.S. in trade with Ukraine. Between 1991-97 it gave ECU 4.02 billion in financing, including ECU 1.79 billion in grants.

The agreement comes on the heels of unilateral restrictions by Kyiv on car imports in a move designed to benefit Korean automaker Daewoo, which has made substantial investments in Ukraine. The EU said the restrictions violate the agreement, and that sanctions could be imposed as a result.


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# Ottawa's proposed changes an assualt on civil liberties

The changes to the Immigration Act, in fact the whole new approach to the so-called "war crimes" issue that the Government of Canada has taken — its decision to hire Neil Sher, its decision to deport Wasyl Odynsky even though he is not even charged with any war crime — would be absolutely unbelievable, if it was not, unfortunately true.

It is still hard to believe that the Government of Canada — a country which has prided itself on its historic adherence to given principles of justice — would be adopting measures that belong not in a democratic state, but in a dictatorship like Stalin's Russia, or Hitler's Germany.

Yet that is precisely what the Government of Canada is doing.

First of all, in recommendation 137 to the Immigration and Citizenship Act, it states that "revocation of citizenship should result, without appeal rights, in loss of all status in Canada and subsequent deportation."

Such as suggestion is abhorrent and how can it be justified? The right to appeal is a fundamental principle of Canadian and British justice. Murderers have the right to appeal. But the Government of Canada would deny this to people who have not committed any crime whatsoever.

Section c of this proposal clearly states that a person can be subjected to this draconian procedure simply because of "membership in an organization involved in war crimes or crimes against humanity." That person may never have committed any crime, but that is irrelevant here. This is simply guilt by association, the type of guilt by association that allowed Stalinist Russia and Nazi Germany to imprison its political opponents without trial.

The Government of Canada says that failure to disclose such information 50 years ago constitutes "fraud". What kind of "fraud" is it when people where not asked any questions about what they did in World War II when they applied to come to Canada? And that is precisely how its was. Canadian officials did not enquire about people's activity because they were trying to get people out of refugee camps as fast as possible for the most humanitarian of motives. They were horrified to discover that the Soviets were shooting refugees repatriated into their hands just as soon as they got

## Editorial

them out of the camps. People were committing suicide rather than return to the USSR. It was then that the Western Allies recognized the gross tragedy they had created when they agreed to allow the Soviet Union to repatriate its former citizens under the Yalta Agreement. Conveniently for the Government of Canada, people charged with not disclosing their wartime activity have no evidence to prove they did not lie. That's because the Government of Canada has shredded all the documents pertaining to the applications for immigration following World War II! And also, very conveniently for the Government of Canada, there is no onus on the Government of Canada to prove a person is guilty under the deportation procedure. Instead the accused must prove his innocence. But he cannot prove his innocence because the Government of Canada itself has destroyed all the evidence. Can we really believe this is happening in our country?

Neither do these proposed changes take into consideration that a person who belonged to a given group may have been coerced into joining it. But in many cases that's precisely what happened. Many people in Ukraine and other Eastern European countries were simply rounded up by the Nazis as "ubermensch" or "inferior people" and forced to do whatever they were told — be it work as a slave labourer, or be it to serve as a guard. The alternative was to be shot or sent to a concentration camp. In any criminal case coercion or duress is a legitimate defence. But here — and we stress again — where people are not being charged with committing any crime but simply with being a member of a group — this mitigating circumstance is not given any consideration.

***What this issue is really about is basic civil liberties and basic principles of justice that have been a part of our Canadian system since Canada was first created... Such disregard for basic civil liberties should be abhorrent not only to the Ukrainian community in Canada. It should be abhorrent to all Canadians who value our judicial principles and our respect for basic civil rights.***

What's even more the Government of Canada has proceeded with this mechanism before it has even been passed by the House of Commons. How else does one explain the action taken against Wasyl Odynsky? He is not charged with anything except being a member of a given group!

The mainstream media has made much of this issue as a "Ukrainian-Jewish conflict". That it is not except for the fact that it is the Jewish lobby that pressured the Government of Canada into adopting such a policy and it is Canadian citizens who came from Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Hungary and other Eastern European countries who are being victimized by this process. What this issue is really about is basic civil liberties and basic principles of justice that have been a part of our Canadian system since Canada was first created. These are principles that even predate Canada as a country because they were part and parcel of the British system of justice which we inherited. Such disregard for basic civil liberties should be abhorrent not only to the Ukrainian community in Canada. It should be abhorrent to all Canadians who value our judicial principles and our respect for basic civil rights. In other words, it should be abhorrent to all who value those principles which made Canada the great country it has been up to this point in time.

# Повернення в обійми російського ведмедя?

**Андрій Шевченко**

(КБУВ)—Спалах дипломатичної активності поміж Україною та Росією впродовж останніх місяців став помітним навіть неозброєним оком. Леонід Кучма та Борис Єльцин мало не щомісяця зустрічаються у напівофіційній обстановці («без краваток»), на телеекранах в обох країнах заявлялися сюжети про потепління стосунків між двома державами, а Київ та Москва частували виявами взаємної приязні, не підкріпленими видимими матеріяльними чинниками, а отже — досить дивними.

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# *Ukraine's TV market heats up*

**By Mark Huntley**

(RFE/RL)—Eastern European television markets have been some of the fastest growing in the world in the 1990s, in terms of ad revenues, channel licensing, and viewership. Now Ukraine, where the economy may finally be emerging from the dark ages of state control, is joining the TV boom times.

Six years after the collapse of communism, private television still is taking root in the former USSR. Ukraine, with an ongoing conflict between reform-minded President Leonid Kuchma and the communist-dominated Parliament, has yet to go through the painful shock treatment of free-market economic reforms and privatization of state assets. Per capita GDP in Ukraine is still just over US$700. One market that has been privatized at least partially is television. Irina Polyakova, director of the Kyiv office of the European Institute for the Media, says the Ukrainian media market is a big one, serving a population of 52 million. She says that, with incomes set to rise, the market will only grow.

Already in the past two years, Polyakova says, television advertising revenues have more than doubled. In her words: "A national channel reaching all of Ukraine is naturally a very attractive business to international television companies and the number of national television channels is growing."

After an acrimonious licensing campaign, Central European Media Enterprises, or CME, the New York-based media company run by cosmetics magnate Ron Lauder, early last year secured the right to broadcast nationally. Over the past three years, CME has launched successful channels in several countries across Central and Eastern Europe. CME's Ukrainian affiliate is named Studio 1+1, and broadcasts 12 hours daily.

Olexsander Rodnyansky, Studio 1+1's managing director, says he believes that the television ad market in Ukraine has an extraordinary future. As he puts it: "Today we have less than one dollar spent per capita in the ad market, and we have a very competitive television market. And I'm sure that, as happened in Russia or Poland or Hungary — in all other Eastern European countries — the media market will grow up three or four times during two years."

Studio 1+1 is the most dynamic player on the Ukrainian market. Most entrenched is the state channel, UT1. The assault by new channels on UT1's traditional, some would say stale, programming has meant a significant loss of audience share in the past year. UT1 is now third, with an average share of 11 percent. That's well behind the 30-plus percent enjoyed by both Studio 1+1 and the third main player on the market, Inter — a joint Russian-Ukrainian channel carrying Russian programs beamed in straight from Moscow's ORT.

The same slow pace of reform that has delayed market reforms in Ukraine has kept in place political attitudes more appropriate to Soviet times. While state television's news presentation is basically balanced, it is also dependent on state support, and oversight. Independent media like Inter and Studio 1+1 are prone to demands by those in political power in search of access to the media, or upset by the slant of coverage. But Studio 1+1's Olexsander Rodnyansky says that the pressures don't affect his station's editorial stance, or threaten its license renewal. As he puts it: "That's secured by the law."

Studio 1+1's right to broadcast is under private assault, however, from Perekhid Media Enterprises, a Bahamian media company which operates in Kyiv. The company formerly owned the rights to broadcast on 1+1's frequency. It claims that CME bribed government officials to annul Perekhid's arrangement. Perekhid has filed a lawsuit in New York Supreme Court claiming 750 million dollars in damages from Ron Lauder and CME.

Perekhid officials declined to be interviewed. CME representatives call the lawsuit baseless. Irina Polyakova of the European Institute for the Media says that Perekhid Media didn't have an actual licensing agreement to broadcast, merely an agreement to air some programs.

She says that in the beginning of the licensing process, any player who wanted air time had to apply to the National Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting and participate in a competition for the license." In her words: "As far as I know, Perekhid Media did not participate in this competition."

Certainly CME's Studio 1+1 has jumped wholeheartedly into both producing and broadcasting local-oriented programming, while by most accounts, Perekhid merely imported Western programs and dubbed, then aired them.

# Ukraine, Russia sign agreements to increase cooperation

(RFE/RL)—Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma was back in Kyiv March 2, having concluded his four-day controversial trip to Russia with a brief visit to the western Siberian region of Kemerovo, March 1. He attended the signing of a regional trade protocol there, and went to see his sister's grave.

During the earlier stay in Moscow, Kuchma and Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Feb. 27 signed several documents designed to increase bilateral cooperation and stimulate integration within Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), although the long-term political import of these acts remain clouded in uncertainty.

The most important of those documents was an agreement on economic cooperation extending for ten years until 2007. It lists specific measures to develop trade and expand cooperation, particularly in energy, aviation, chemical and metallurgical industries, as well as in space exploration.

Yeltsin was reported by Russian media to have declared the agreement as the basis for a long-term "strategic partnership" between the two countries. Kuchma was reported to have added that the agreement provides "a concrete outline" to that partnership.

The two presidents also recognized in a joint statement the need to ensure a rapid ratification of the earlier agreements on the Black Sea Fleet. Ukraine has already ratified these agreements, but the Russian State Duma has failed to do so.

Finally, Kuchma and Yeltsin agreed jointly to adopt, at the next CIS summit, documents which will specify common approaches to the further development of the alliance. Moreover, the Russian media quoted Kuchma as telling Yeltsin that Ukraine does not intend to join NATO at this time.

Both presidents hailed their talks and agreements as "having solved all questions" in bilateral relations (Yeltsin) and eliminating "problems and issued that could cast any shadow on the Russian-Ukrainian relations" (Kuchma).

But doubts remain. While the letter of the trade agreement seems to support the view that the two countries might have indeed made a major step toward rapprochement, with Russia gaining an upper hand in areas of significant economic importance, much will depend on its actual implementation. Both countries have a tradition of unfulfilled agreements — for example, with regard to the Baltic Sea Fleet — reflecting hopes for cooperation rather than realities of action.

There is no compelling reason to assume that the current long-term trade agreement constitutes a departure from the established practice, particularly that its full implementation would involve extended and continuing effort at cooperation and coordination. And each country displays now very different economic policies, with Russia pressing for expansion and reform, and Ukraine increasingly reluctant to initiate any program of change.

There are also considerable differences between the political perception between the political establishments in the two countries. Many Russian politicians still regard Ukraine as rightfully belonging to Russia rather than an independent political entity. Most Ukrainians resent that. Nationalist groups in Kyiv want to investigate Kuchma, arguing that his policies could result in the loss of Ukraine's sovereignty. There is little prospect that those feelings or suspicions will disappear or abate in any foreseeable future.

Similar uncertainty continues to surround Kyiv's intentions with regard to NATO. Kuchma might have promised not to join the Western Alliance during the talks in Moscow. Indeed, there has never been any indication that Ukraine intended to apply for membership any time soon. But it has already reached a cooperative agreement with NATO, and held military exercises with Western forces on its territory. At the same time, however, Ukrainian National Security Council Secretary Vladimir Horbulin has recently declared, during a visit to Britain, that Kyiv could be interested in becoming an "associate" member of the Western Alliance. There has been Kyiv denial of that statement.

Finally, there is one fundamentally important issue to be yet resolved in bilateral Russian-Ukrainian relations. It concerns Ukraine's debt for Russian gas deliveries. As of last month, Ukraine owed Russia's Gazprom close to US$1 billion.

# Kuchma cautious in grading relations with Russia

(JF Monitor)—Interviewed by Aleksandr Bovin in the Feb. 25 issue of the Moscow daily Izvestia, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma graded Russian-Ukrainian political relations with a "B+" at present, up from "barely a C" one year ago.

While crediting the progress on the Russian side to President Boris Yeltsin personally, Kuchma was nevertheless able to list only one major political achievement: the signing of the interstate treaty last May by the two presidents.

The Ukrainian president expressed regret over the Russian Duma's failure to ratify that treaty (already ratified by the Ukrainian parliament), and surprise at the Russian government's failure to begin talks on delimiting the treaty-recognized mutual border.

Addressing Russia's political class, Kuchma called for "overcoming the psychological divorce syndrome" that jeopardizes bilateral relations; urged Russia to "abandon double standards" and "recognize the existence of legitimate Ukrainian national interests;" and called for unimpeded bilateral trade among CIS countries, as opposed to restrictive arrangements among "groups of two" or "groups of four" (references to the Russia-Belarus Union and the CIS Customs Union, respectively).

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# Moscow visit sparks political backlash

(JF Monitor)—A backlash to President Leonid Kuchma's visit to Moscow ensued from diverse parts of the political spectrum.

The right-of-centre, Western-oriented Party of Reforms and Order described Kuchma's visit to Moscow and the proposals under discussion as "the most serious threat to Ukrainian sovereignty since 1991."

The head of the party's Economic Council, Serhiy Teryokhin, described the proposals' cumulative effect as "creating a common Russian-Ukrainian economic space under Russian leadership."

He also cited unpublished points of the ten-year plan which, he charged, pose potential security threats to Ukraine. His party plans to challenge the agreements in the Constitutional Court if they are signed.

March 2 Teryokhin said such an agreement must be ratified by the Ukrainian parliament. He added that the country would lose billions of dollars as a result of the accord, which included tax exemptions and lower tariffs for Russian gas transiting Ukraine.

The Socialist chairman of parliament, Oleksandr Moroz, warned against turning over equity in "enterprises which ensure the independence of the state;" and against allowing "non-residents" from Russia to preempt Ukrainian citizens in the privatization process. He also strongly opposed, as he has in the past, turning the oil refineries over to Russian capital.

Former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk — who co-leads the slate of the left-of-centre United Social-Democrat Party — admonished Kuchma Feb. 26 that "he ought not to project the appearance of begging Moscow's pardon like a boy to an elder brother."

The Marchuk-controlled newspaper Den on Feb. 26 virtually accused Kuchma of national treason.

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# Hryvnia fall not a crisis, Yushchenko says

(Eastern Economist)—The recent fall in the hryvnia's exchange rate is not a financial crisis asserted National Bank of Ukraine Governor Viktor Yushchenko March 3.

He added that the 6.6 per cent fall in the course of the last month — including a drop of 140 points on the inter-bank currency exchange market Feb. 26.— was the result of external economic indicators and not the result of the NBU's monetary policies and money emissions. He dismissed the fall in the wake of the recent crisis period on world currency and stock markets. However, he declined to specify when stability would return to the hryvnia's exchange rate.

Yushchenko said that at the beginning of March "the amount of cash circulating in the economy fell Hr 301 million to Hr 12.2 billion." Moreover, the size of payment funds put into circulation by the NBU fell Hr 230 million compared with the beginning of 1998.

According to Yushchenko, NBU policies implemented in January and February were not aimed at devaluing the hryvnia and were in full keeping with general economic tendencies.

Moreover, the NBU was not so active in forming its own reserves and re-financing commercial banks. Yet, the NBU managed to increase its investment in state securities by building up its domestic T-bill portfolio.

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Оголошення

# Весняне генеральне "прибирання"

Леся Литвак

Дивне створіння людина, вдуматися тільки в те, скільки часу витрачається з дня на день, особливо нами, жінками, щоб виглядати доглянутими, проте навіть в голову не приходить, що і з середини треба бути чистими.

Адже саме від нашого внутрішнього порядку чи безпорядку повністю залежить наше самопочуття і поведінка. Збуджені, нервові люди майже завжди такі саме тому, що їх організм переповнений накопиченим сміттям, а відчасти справжніми глистами, що здатні людей із найдобрішою натурою вивести з себе.

Згідно логіки, прибирати треба там, де є сміття. Бруд же збирається в прямій кишці. Доктор Норман Уокер, один із всесвітньо відомих дослідників прямої кишки, пише: "Попросту кажучи, пряма кишка - це сміттєпровід тіла. Природні закони захисту та гігієни тіла вимагають, щоб ця система була постійно прибрана, бо якщо дозволити сміттю накопичуватися, то напевно це потягне за собою покарання, кінцевим результатом якого буде слабкість, хвороби, передчасне старіння, точно так же, як темнота покриває світло дня. Якщо не очищувати пряму кишку, то це привело б до того ж, що буває, коли в житлових масивах бастують всі збирачі сміття.

"Випорожнення від неперетравлених решток їжі важливе настільки ж, - продовжує доктор Уолкер, - як і сама переробка страви та всмоктування організмом відповідних продуктів. Більш того, нема нічого важливішого з життєвої точки зору, ніж запобігти тому, щоб через відсутність здорового випорожнення тіло накопичило шлаки, відходи і інший бруд та отруйні речовини, які випускають отруту в живий організм. Лише дехто усвідомлює те, що накопичені речовини викликають настільки сильне бродіння й розклад в прямій кишці, що зневажання цим назбираним сміттям в будь-який час приведе до наступних трагедій, - і часто приводить в дійсності." (Після раку легень рак прямої кишки є другою причиною смертності від цієї хвороби в США, - говорить лікар Карл Хемпель. За даними американського товариства ракових захворювань щорічно більше півмільйону американців помирають від раку. У людей за 65 років шансів померти від раку приблизно в 100 разів більше, ніж у 30-літніх.)

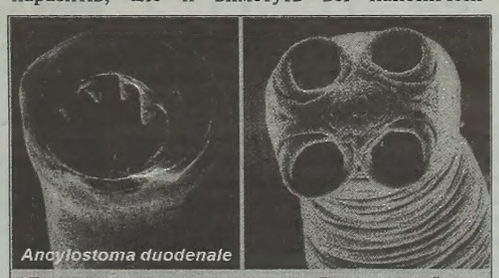
Проблема в тім, що в наші дні з вживанням звичних для нас продуктів харчування організм недоотримує необхідної кількості фібри - волокна, призначення якого і є очищувати організм від шкідливих речовин з-під отруйних накопичень, викликаючих хвороби в людині. "Волокно, - пише доктор Уолкер, - однаково необхідне для повного перетравлення відповідних харчів як в товстій, так і в тонких кишках. Подібно до того, як товста кишка пристосовується до накопичених останків страв, так само вона і перелаштовується на переробку фібри, використовуючи її як "віник" для кишок. Нестача фібри призводить до неповноцінного випорожнення, а з часом - і до затвердінь. Лікар Бернард Джексен опублікував понад 25 книг про здоров'я, він іменує затвердіння "сучасною чумою", яка "мучить і знищує людей більше, ніж будь-які інші вікові проблеми". Внутрішнє очищення організму- зовсім не нова проблема. Ще Гіппократ, батько медицини виголошував до своїх земляків в Афінах: "Очищуйте кишки!" На початку нашого сторіччя видатний вчений, володар Нобелівської премії, лікар Мечников довів, що "накопичення шлаків в кишечнику, розкладаючись, викликають отруєння організму такими токсинами, які знищують стінки артерій, приводячи їх до старіння і викликаючи передчасну смерть".

Тому важливо, щоб у організмі була достатня кількість волокна- фібри. Коли разом з продуктами харчування організм недоотримує фібри, неповне випорожнення приводить до накопичення отруйних відходів. Достатню кількість фібри можна забезпечити тоді, коли людина поповнює своє харчування наперед продуманими формулами. Однією з яких і є Fiber.

Ще одна важлива нотатка. Якщо з вашої сім'ї очищення пройшли лише Ви і виявили "непроханих гостей", то всій вашій родині було б добре зробити те ж саме, адже вони теж можуть бути зараженими.

Всі живі істоти можуть мати паразитів, адже навколишнє середовище переповнене небезпекою зараження. Справа не в тому, щоби манія переслідування нагадувала про себе з кожним смачним шматочком, а в тому, щоби регулярно проводити генеральне прибирання всередині. Добре було б очищатися двічі на рік: весною та восени.

Тому зараз з чудовою нагодою хочу звернути вашу увагу на неперевершені продукти, які не тільки звільнять ваше тіло від непотрібних паразитів, але й виметуть всі накопичені токсини, викиди з прямої кишки та нирок. Цей трав'яний очищуючий набір складається з трьох надзвичайно важливих продуктів, кожен з яких має своє особисте призначення.



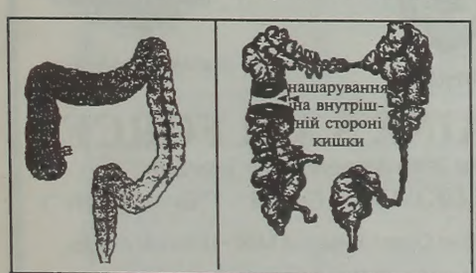

**"Я вважаю, що паразити є найбільш занедбаною проблемою охорони здоров'я за всю історію людства. Визнаю, що така відверта заява ґрунтована на обстеженні 20 тисяч хворих протягом 20-річного стажу." - Ці слова належать доктору Росс Андерсону.**

* ***Фібра*** - суміш із 29 різноманітних лікарських трав, які за допомогою рослинних волокон вичистять, дослівно - "виметуть" із товстої кишки багатолітні чи десятилітні накопичення.

* В той час, як фібра пом'якшує та вимиває з кишечника "гнізда" паразитів, приєднуються до роботи спеціальні ***капсули, що виганяють паразитів***. Вони вміщують 15 видів екстрактів лікарських рослин, основним компонентом яких є чорний горіх (black walnut), який вже століттями використовується для знищення паразитів. Бере на приціл, задурманить, а потім разом зі стулом виганяє всіх можливих паразитів.

* Для додаткового очищення права переходять до спеціального ***чаю, із*** 10 різноманітних ***лікарських рослин***. Ви випиваєте чай на ніч. Його призначення - під час сну вимити з організму людини отруйні речовини.

Цей трав'яний курс не викликає жодних побічних явищ, лише повсякденні реакції, пов'язані з процесом видалення шлаків, як і не впливає на вживання інших ліків. Особливо рекомендується при затвердіннях.




На малюнку наочно видно різницю між здоровою та хворою прямою кишкою.

Справа у розрізі показано тільки вузький канал, що залишився для випорожнення від продуктів, через товстий, закам'янілий шар на стінках кишок. Якщо накопичення не будуть обчищені своєчасно, це приведе до серйозних наслідків у здоров'ї людини.

Доктор Уокер пише: **"Певні види продуктів харчування створюють таке нашарування на внутрішній стороні товстої кишки, ніби будівельний вапняно-цементний розчин на стіні. З часом цей шар поступово потовщується, і так до тих пір, поки лише вузький отвір лишається посередині. Що й призводить до великих проблемдля загального здоров'я."**

*Цей трав'яний препарат виготовлено з лікарських рослин найвищого ґатунку і його дія гарантована. Якщо ви все ж будете чимось незадоволені, то на протязі 60 днів можете повернути ліки і отримати гроші назад.*

Дана програма очищення створена на високому професійному рівні і перевірена на багатьох людях в різних частинах Канади та США. Фірма-виробник використовує матеріали лише найвищого ґатунку і дає повну гарантію на свої продукти, як власник лікарського ідентифікаційного номеру канадського уряду.

Після завершення повного курсу очищення досить повторити процедуру ще один раз у році. Таким чином, ви зможете підтримувати себе в чистоті все своє життя. Під час вживання ліків не треба дотримуватися ніяких спеціальних дієт. Хоча програма не ставить своєю метою схуднення, проте часто після очищення системи травлення сприяє втраті зайвих кілограмів. Якщо ви бажаєте очистити свій організм, то просто наберіть мій номер телефону і скажіть, що хочете замовити препарат-очищувач.

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*Participants of the 45th SUSK Congress*

# SUSK holds 45th Congress at McMaster

## Brock's Belej elected new President

**By Lisa McDonald**

The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) celebrated its 45th Anniversary, Feb. 21-23 at its annual Congress at McMaster University in Hamilton.

Thirty-seven students from eight Ukrainian Student Organizations or USOs (from the Universities of Windsor, Toronto, Queen's, McMaster, Brock, Waterloo, Western Calgary, and Alberta) took part in the three-day event.

The Congress was opened with welcoming remarks from Gena Slawuta (outgoing SUSK President), Donna Korchinski (Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation President), Gregory Cuipka (Sponsor from the United Ukrainian Credit Union Ltd.), the McMaster Congress Organizing Committee, and brief reports from each USO.

The next day began with Executive reports and an outline of the accomplishments of the outgoing SUSK executive:

• An Eastern regional conference in conjunction with the Brock Ukrainian Students' Club;

• The National Chornobyl Commemoration Blood Drive with the Red Cross;

• Heightened involvement in the Canada Ukraine Internship Program;

• Formation of the SUSK Justice Committee to represent SUSK on issues pertaining to injustices to Ukrainians in Canada;

• Revival of the STUDENT newspaper and

• 45th Anniversary commemorative artwork by Olya Lisowy Bociurkiw, unveiled at the Congress Banquet.

The agenda also included addresses by Pavlo Grod and John Gregorovich, who spoke on the Deportation and Denaturalization issue, Bohdan Horich, who gave a mystery session on Witches in Ukrainian history, and another presentation by Grod, who spoke on the Canada Ukraine Internship Program.

Keynote speaker at the banquet, was 1953 SUSK Founding member Eugene Roslytsky.

The focus of the wrap-up session of the 45th Anniversary Congress on Sunday was the election of a new executive for the 1998/99 term and the presentation of resolutions that would serve as a mandate for this term.

Twenty-two year old Lubko Belej of Brock University was elected the new SUSK president.

Belej is in his third and final year of a Bachelor of Recreation and Leisure Studies program. He served as SUSK co-vice president for the Great Lakes region last year, and has been vice president, co-president and co-past president at Brock University Student Council.

Belej has been active in volleyball at Brock, has been active in SUM and PLAST and was the 1994 recipient of the Mississauga Rotary Club Service Award.

Other members of the Executive are: Taras Hetmanczuk (Toronto), Executive Vice President, Internal; Daria McDonald (Calgary), VP Mountain; Anna Marzotto (McMaster), VP Great Lakes; Roman Zakaluzny (Ottawa, Calgary), VP Laurentians; Orest Szczurko (Waterloo), Secretary; Pavlo Horbal (Windsor) and Pavlo Oleskevych (Toronto), Directors of Publications and Communications; Bohdan Horich (Western), Director, External Relations, Ukrainian Organizations; Danylo Soja (Brock), Director, External Relations; Lisa McDonald (Alberta), Director, Alumni and Archives; Mike Ilnycky (Calgary), Director, Projects and Gena Slawuta (Alberta), Past President.

The position of Treasurer remains vacant.

Among the resolutions passed by the Congress were the following:

•That the next Congress be hosted by the Calgary Ukrainian Student Organization (USO);

•That SUSKcontinue the existing mentorship program with the UCPBF;

• That SUSK continue and expound its opposition to the deportation/denaturalization process;

• That a Leadership Award be created in association with UCPBF sponsorship;

• That SUSK continue the Chornobyl Commemorative Blood Drive;

• That four issues of Student be published during the upcoming year;

• That SUSK offer assistance with the conversion of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine to CD ROM, in conduction with the UCPBF;

• That SUSK promote public awareness of injustices against Ukrainians and

• That SUSK create a Ukrainian "Spivanyk", songbook.

# St. Andrew's hosts students' exchange

(St. Andrews)—On the weekend of Feb. 13-15, 1998, St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg hosted a University Students Exchange with students from Mohyla Institute (Saskatoon), St. John's Institute (Edmonton) and St. Vladimir's Institute (Toronto). All together some 70 students and staff members participated in the event.

A special highlight of the weekend were three seminars on topics of mutual interest for our students. The first seminar was on the topic "University Student Spirituality" by Seminarian Reader Evan Maximiuk. The second was Dr. N. Aponiuk, Director of the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies, on the subject of "Multiculturalism on Campus and in Our Institutes and college". The third seminar was by Michael Minenko, St. Andrew's College Board Member, on the theme "Our Impact on University Student Life". All three seminars produced much discussion and "food for thought".

In addition, the exchange members participated in a banquet with cultural entertainment, worshipped in the College Chapel, and visited the U of M and city highlights.

The Exchange also had an administrators' sessions where the institutions compared notes on everything from residence quality to finances and extra-curricular activities.

# Canadian program aids in legislative drafting

(Eastern Economist)—Participants at a Ukraine-Canada working seminar called General Elements of Legislative Drafting: a Canadian Perspective picked up certificates Feb. 27 for successfully completing a week long workshop on the nuts and bolts of drawing up a legal document.

Justice Minister Suzanna Stanyk and Canadian Ambassador Christopher Westdal opened the week of practical exercises Feb. 23.

Designed to help Ukrainian lawmakers draft and interpret legal texts, the seminar is part of a two year program of technical assistance provided by Canada.

The program began when Ukraine requested assistance from Canada to improve the quality of draft legislation.

The program is implemented jointly by Canada's Department of Justice and Ukraine's Justice Ministry's Centre for Legal Reform and Legislative Drafting.

Ukrainian participants at the seminar included legal drafters from the Justice Ministry, and others, as well as law professors from Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv.

The program aims to provide a rational system for drafting and interpreting legal texts.

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# Від Івана Павла II вимагають визнати Україну зоною впливу Москви

(День–КБУВ)—Патріярх Російської православної церкви Алексій II заявив 8 березня, що зустріч між ним та Папою Римським Іваном Павлом II може відбутися після виконання Римом певних умов.

Однією з таких умов московський Патріярх назвав відмову католиків від «прозелітизму» – намагань переманити віруючих інших церков. Вочевидь, ця проблема є актуальною для православних не стільки у Росії, скільки в Україні та Білорусі. Алексій II наполягає на тому, що у спільній декларації, яку могли б підписати ієрархи двох церков (першої після розколу 1054 р.), має бути зазначено, що існування уніатських конфесій «не сприяє» відновленню єдності християнства.

Москва також відмовляється говорити про повернення українським греко–католикам майна, переданого Російській православній церкві після включення Західної України до СРСР.

Алексій II також дав зрозуміти, що РПЦ також вимагатиме від Риму не визнавати і не мати контактів з українськими автокефальними православними церквами. Інакше це розглядатиметься Москвою як зазіхання на її історичну «сферу впливу».

# «АвтоЗАЗ – Daewoo» проти Євросоюзу

(КБУВ)—Південнокорейська компанія «Daewoo» внесе свою частку до статутного фонду спільного підприємства із Запорізьким автомобільним заводом до травня, – заявив генеральний директор АвтоЗАЗу Олександр Сотников. Статутний капітал спільного підприємства «АвтоЗАЗ «Daewoo» дорівнюватиме $300 млн., кожна зі сторін матиме 50% акцій. До 2003 року «Daewoo» зобов'язалась інвестувати в проєкт $1.3 млрд., що буде найбільшим вкладом в економіку України з боку однієї компанії від часу здобуття незалежності у 1991 р.

Водночас до Києва прибула делегація Єврокомісії, яка, між іншим займатиметься вивченням проєкту «АвтоЗАЗ – Daewoo». Єврокомісія вважає, що надавши спільному підприємству безпрецедентний пакет пільг, Україна порушила норми GATT/WTO. «АвтоЗАЗ – Daewoo» плянує до 2004 року виробити 80 тис. модернізованих українських автомобілів «Таврія» та «Таврія–Дана» і 150 тис. автомобілів трьох нових моделей «Daewoo» – «Ланос», «Нубіра» та «Леганза». Окремою угодою передбачається виробництво 25 тис. автомобілів «Opel». Пан Сотников стверджує, що ціна «Таврії» буде $3.5 –4.2 тис., а «Daewoo» та «Opel» – $6.5 – 15 тис.

## Коротко

### Мороз занепокоєний корупцією

(КБУВ)—Найбільшу небезпеку для України становить можливе об'єднання влади і мафії, — заявив Голова Верховної Ради Олександр Мороз під час своєї передвиборної поїздки до Криму. Пан Мороз пов'язав свої побоювання з правопорушеннями у сфері приватизації.

### Ув'язнені отримали право голосу

(КБУВ)—Конституційний Суд України скасував норму закону про вибори, яка позбавляла права голосувати на виборах громадян, що перебувають у місцях позбавлення волі. За даними прес–служби Міністерства внутрішніх справ, в Україні таких – близько 300 тисяч.

### Урядовці йдуть на вибори

(КБУВ)—20 співробітників апарату Кабінету Міністрів України пішли у відпустку у зв'язку з участю в парляментських виборах. У передвиборчу відпустку пішла також майже половина помічників прем'єр–міністра Валерія Пустовойтенка. Окрім прем'єра Пустовойтенка кандидатами в депутати Верховної Ради зареєстровано п'ять членів Кабінету міністрів. Раніше у відпустку на період до виборів пішло 16 співробітників Адміністрації Президента. В Україні забороняється суміщати роботу в парляменті з будь–якою іншою. На час передвиборної кампанії кандидати в депутати зобов'язані піти у відпустку.

### Відбудовують Михайлівський Золотоверхий

(КБУВ)—Після перерви у шістдесят три роки знову задзвонили дзвони Михайлівського Золотоверхого собору у Києві. Собор був зруйнований радянською владою у 1934 р. Відбудову монастиря розпочали у жовтні минулого року і обіцяють закінчити до 2000 року.

### ЕБРР відмовляється фінансування

(КБУВ)—Швидше за все Европейський банк реконструкції та розвитку (ЕБРР) не фінансуватиме добудову енергоблоків на Рівненській і Хмельницькій АЕС до 2000–го року — заявив перед відльотом з Києва перший віцепрезидент банку Чарльз Франк. Запуск цих енергоблоків до кінця століття був однією з умов закриття Чорнобильської атомної станції.

# Українські Збройні Сили: стан, тенденції, перспективи

**Юлія Войчишин**

Канадське Товариство Приятелів України в Оттаві влаштувало 16–го лютого вечір на якому виступив з доповіддю полковник Володимир Мандрагеля, начальник кафедри суспільно–гуманітарних наук національної Академії Збройних Сил України, який якраз цього місяця був представником України в Оттаві на нарадах НАТО про стратегічну орієнтацію на близьке майбутнє.

Вечір відкрила голова товариства Оксана П'ясецька, а представила доповідача Юлія Войчишин. Полковник Мандрагеля народився 1957 року на Луганщині. У 1974 році закінчив з золотою медаллю школу і поступив до Київського вищого загальновійськового командного училища, яке закінчив з відзначенням 1978 року. Службу проходив на постах командира взводу, роти, у штабах дивізії, армії Київського військового округу. У 1987 році поступив, а в 1990 році закінчив педагогічний факультет військової академії в Москві. Працював викладачем, старшим викладачем, начальником кафедри гуманітарної підготовки і права, Науково–дослідного і методичного центру України в той час, коли соціяльно–психологічну службу там очолював Володимир Мулява. У червні 1993 року, у Національному Київському університеті ім. Т. Шевченка, захистив докторську дисертацію «Особливості формування національної самосвідомості особистості (методологічний аспект)». В 1994/1995 році був на вишколі військових капелянів в США, а після повернення в Україну зайняв позицію завідуючого кафедрою суспільно–гуманітарних наук Національної Академії Збройних Сил України. В 1997 році Міністерство Оборони України й Академія Збройних Сил України видали в Києві книжку д–р Мандрагелі під назвою «Моральне виховання та соціяльно–етичні аспекти управління і менеджменту в арміях заходу». Полковник одружений і має сина, студента 1–го курсу Академії легкої промисловості України.

*Канадський генерал Осип Романов (дядько Рой Романова прем'єра Саскачевану) і полковник Володимир Мандрагеля.*

У своїх вступних поясненнях полковник Мандрагеля подав до відома, що Україна була першою з республік, яка створила вже 6 грудня 1991 року свою власну армію – Збройні Сили України. Треба пам'ятати, що в тому часі на території України було 720 тисяч війська колишнього Радянського Союзу, структуру якого треба було реформувати до потреб та інтенцій України. Для цього було випрацювано спеціяльні законодавчі акти, так як: – Закон про Збройні Сили України; Закон про соціяльний захист військовослужбовців; а в жовтні 1993 року прийнято воєнну доктрину України, де проголошується позаблоковий статус країни та розглядається воєнно–політичні, воєнно–технічні та воєнно–економічні підвалини існування та розвитку Збройних Сил України. Полковник наголосив, що Україна немає жодних територіяльних претенсій до будь–якої країни і твердо тримається цієї позиції.

Концепція розбудови та розвитку Збройних Сил України згідно з вказівками Верховного Головнокомандуючого Президента України була прийнята на початку 1997 року. Процес триватиме до 2005 року і передбачає на дуже великі, але мобільні, всебічно підготовлені Збройні Сили, готові відбивати агресію з боку тих держав, що зазіхають на суверенність, територіяльну цілісність та незалежність України. Прелегент також згадав про участь у програмі НАТО «Партнерство заради миру» та активна участь українського війська в *Peacekeeping Process* Об'єднаних Націй в колишній Югославії (6 тисяч).

Як завідуючий Кафедрою суспільно–гуманітарних наук, д–р Мандрагеля особливо цікавиться інтеграцією України у світову військово–гуманітарну сферу. Тому офіцери вивчають міжнародне військово–гуманітарне право, відбувають семінарі з Червоним хрестом, вивчають історію України, Конституцію України, військове законодавство, розв'язують психічно–педагогічні питання. Особливо важливі зміни в сфері гуманізації та гуманітаризації військової освіти, твердить пан полковник. Зовсім окреме місце займає вивчення і впровадження української мови, якого дотримуються дуже строго. Так як й інші країни, Україна намагається розв'язати питання деполітизації та департизації війська. На закінчення полковник Мондрагеля висловив свою думку в тому напрямі, а саме: «Збройні Сили – інструмент та знаряддя держави – виконувач державної політики».

Після цікавої дискусії суддя Юрій Дзьоба подякував доповідачеві за дуже інформативний доклад, а голова попросила присутніх до кави й солодкого, де присутні мали нагоду особисто познайомитися і поговорити з надзвичайним гостем з України.

# Боротьба проти мас–медія в Одещині продовжується

(Прес–центр «Південь»)—Майже п'ять годин тривало протистояння між працівниками Приморського районного відділу внутрішніх справ Одеси та працівниками і дирекцією Одеського міського телерадіоцентру.

Приблизно о год. 10.00, до приміщення міського телерадіоцентру увірвалися працівники міліції та судові виконавці. Посилаючись на розпорядження судді Приморського райсуду Одеси конфіскувати власність телекомпаній «РТВ –07» та «АРТ» вони винесли з офісу кілька комп'ютерів, телефонних апаратів, апарат–ксерокс.

При цьому працівники правоохоронних органів застосовували силу проти оператора Одеського міського телерадіоцентру Олега Новікова. Викрутивши йому руки міліція перешкоджала зйомкам та конфіскувала відеокасети.

В інтерв'ю нашому кореспондентові – програмний редактор телекомпанії «АРТ» Едуард Щеглов назвав факт нападу на приміщення Одеського міського телерадіоцентру «подією яка має за мету паралізувати роботу муніципальної телекомпанії на час виборів, адже «АРТ» користується послугами центру. Останнім часом обласні керівники на Одещині розгорнули справжню боротьбу проти засобів масової інформації, що є до них в опозиції. Проти альтернативних мас–медія подаються позови до суду, які у загальній сумі сягають вже кілька мільйонів гривень».

Заступник Голови Одеської міськради Олександр Прокопенко назвав події навколо міського телерадіоцентру «політичною акцією обласної влади».

За позовами керівників обласної влади в Одесі, та прихильних до них осіб, 26 січня одночасно в Одесі було закрито рахунок Одеської обласної незалежної газети «Юг». Під загрозою закриття опинилися й рахунки міської газети «Одесскій вєстнік».

*Members of Arkan perform the finale*

# Arkan delights with panorama of Ukrainian regional dance

(UkrNews)—Toronto's Arkan Dance Company a packed house at the Etobicoke School of the Arts with a performance of Ukrainian folk dances, March 7

Entitled "In the Dancing Spirit", the concert was a virtual panorama of Ukrainian folk culture, featuring numbers from different regions of Ukraine including Hutsul, Bukovynian, Transcarpathian, Volynian and Central.

The spirited performances of the dancers were enhanced by the intricate and colourful costumes designed by Nadia Klymkiw and Marika Skocen.

Arkan Dance Company was founded in 1995, as the performing company associated with The Ukrainian Academy of Dance Inc. Its goals are to perform dances of an authentic nature, not only of the Ukrainian culture, but of other cultures.

Part of Arkan's mandate is to train in many styles of dance, classical ballet, modern, character dance, and dances of various cultures, to build technique, versatility, and varied performance characteristics

In July 1996, Arkan Dance Company represented Canada and Ukraine at the 1st Annual International Folklore & Folkgame Festival of I-Lan, Taiwan. In August 1997, they represented Canada & Ukraine at the 2nd Annual International Folk Festival of Mato Grosso, Brazil, and at the 36th Annual International Folk Festival in Curitiba, Parana, Brazil

*Some of Arkan's younger members.*

Arkan will perform this summer at Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba, and is already preparing for another overseas tour in 1999.

Arkan is directed by Shumka alumni Danovia Stechishin and Scott Stefura.

Danovia trained in Cecchetti, RAD and Vaganova styles of ballet in Canada, Ukraine and Russia. She studied character and Ukrainian folk dance in Ukraine over the past 12 years, researching in small villages, and making professional contact with hundreds of professional amateur and folkloric groups in Ukraine

Stefura moved to Toronto in the fall of 1995, leaving the Ukrainian Shumka Dancers, where he performed for eight years, and also served on the Executive. He toured with Shumka across Canada and internationally. He is a specialist in men's training, and has studied at the Institute of Ukrainian Folk Dance in Lviv.

*Interlude from the Hopak.*

# Two Marusia Yaworska scholarships to be awarded

(University of Ottawa)—The Marusia Yaworska Scholarship Fund, administered by the University of Ottawa, will provide two $5,000 scholarships in 1998 to talented students who are pursuing music studies at the graduate level. One scholarship will be awarded to a student from the Ukraine and one to a student from Canada or elsewhere.

The fund is established from the estate of Marusia Yaworska, a music lover and herself a pianist and violinist who taught performing arts for 40 years. The 1997 recipients were Oleg Bezborodko, from the Ukrainian National Tchaikovsky Academy of Music, and Denys Derome, who is currently studying at McGill University in Montreal.

Oleg Bezborodko is a talented pianist who regularly performs recitals in Kyiv and other Ukrainian cities. His repertoire comprises works by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Liszt, Brahms, Ravel, Rachmaninov and Stravinsky. He has earned several citations in international competitions, including the Ludkevych Music Competition in Toronto, and the Vladimir Horowitz Festival of Piano and Chamber Music in Kyiv.

Although he is only 22 years old, horn player Denys Derome has already made his mark as a soloist, in addition to performing with professional orchestras. "He is the finest horn player I have encountered in 18 years of teaching," says John P. Zirbel, solo Horn with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

Derome won first prize as a soloist at the 1996 National Music Festival Competition. he was principal horn with the McGill Symphony Orchestra and has performed with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra and the orchestra of *L'Opéra de Montréal*.

The Marusia Yaworska scholarships are awarded to students at the master's, doctoral or postdoctoral level. Candidates must be enrolled in a recognized music programme in Canada, the Ukraine or elsewhere, and be nominated by their own school of music.

Each school is invited to nominate one student before March 31, 1998 with proper supporting documentation including an official application form, a curriculum vitae, a recording of three works, official transcripts, and reference letters.

For more information about the Marusia Yaworska Scholarship Fund or to obtain an application form, please contact: Chair, Department of Music, Faculty of Arts, University of Ottawa, 50 University Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 6N5. 613-562-5733.

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## Newsbriefs

### Ukraine to join space group

(RFE/RL)—Aleksandr Nehoda, the head of the Ukrainian Space Agency, said on March 9 that Ukraine will join the Missile Technology Control Regime, dpa reported. He said that move will establish Ukraine as a world leader in producing and exporting space technology. The group coordinates exports among member countries with the goal of preventing the proliferation of missiles capable of carrying warheads. Ukraine inherited one of the largest rocket manufacturing programs in the world when the Soviet Union collapsed.

### Ukraine's GDP just 4.4% of EU countries

(Eastern Economist)—Ukraine's per capita GDP is just 4.4 per cent of the average indicator in European Union countries. According to the European Choice project manager Natalia Lubkovych "data collated confirms that the main criteria which differentiates Ukraine from EU countries is the low standard of living." EU states spend 30 times more on social provision than Ukraine. Ukrainians own just one-fifth of the total number of cars owned by their European counterparts.

### Rada to charge information minister

(Eastern Economist)—Parliamentary deputies approved a decision March 3 to file charges against Information Minister Zinoviy Kulyk for abuse of authority. The decision was caused by his passing a resolution to suspend radio broadcasts of the 9th session plenary meetings.

### Moscow to recruit Ukrainian guest workers

(Eastern Economist)—The Moscow government commission on attracting foreign labor led by the Deputy Mayor Valeriy Shansky has authorized Moscow based trunk producer AMO ZIL to hire 3,000 employees from Ukraine. The guest workers will be mainly used at casting production and in dangerous areas of work.

### Kuchma vetoes Kyiv law

(Eastern Economist)—President Leonid Kuchma vetoed the law on the capital of Ukraine March 9. Presidential Chief-of-Staff Yevhen Kushnariov noted that Kuchma decided to act because the law "contradicts the Constitution in conceptual terms" and called for deputies to approve a new version of the law. He added that the election of Kyiv's Mayor will be decided by the Constitutional Court. Kushnariov stressed that at present, there is no such post as Kyiv Mayor, "since this post is not defined by the Constitution and is not confirmed by legislation."

### People of the Year named

(Eastern Economist)—The winners of the 1997 Person of the Year awards were announced March 7. President Leonid Kuchma became the state official of the year while National Bank of Ukraine Governor Viktor Yushchenko won banker of the year. Acting Prosecutor General Oleh Lytvak was announced lawyer of the year. Six time world pole vaulting champion Serhiy Bubka was voted athlete of the year.

### Ukraine agrees to repay Gazprom debt

(RFE/RL)—Ukrainian Prime Minister Valeriy Pustovoitenko said on March i6 n Moscow that he has reached agreement with Gazprom and Russian officials to pay US$750 million of Ukraine's debt to the Russian gas giant, ITAR-TASS reported. The agreement, which followed two days of talks between Pustovoitenko and Gazprom head Rem Vyakhirev, calls for that sum to be paid by Oct. 1. Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin also participated in the talks. Ukraine owes some $1.2 billion to Gazprom.

### Australian consulate planned

(Eastern Economist)—Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko expressed regret over the almost full absence of economic relations with Australia in an exclusive interview with EE March 3. "Unfortunately, Australia has no interest in Ukraine," stressed Udovenko. Nevertheless, "we will actively support ties with the Ukrainian community in Australia and intend to open Ukraine's general consul in Sydney at some point in the future."

### Black Sea states to discuss naval measures

(RFE/RL)—Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine have drafted guidelines for talks on confidence-building measures related to the activities of their naval forces in the Black Sea, the "Turkish Daily News" reported on Feb. 27, citing a Turkish Foreign Ministry statement. The measures are intended to strengthen economic, political, and military cooperation between the states bordering the Black Sea.

### Planning underway for Sea Breeze '98

(Eastern Economist)—The first conference on planning Sea Breeze '98 exercises set to take place in Ukraine in the coming autumn began at a NATO military base in Italy March 2. Participating Ukrainian and Russian military representatives will discuss maneuvers, the location of exercises and which countries are to be invited to participate in the exercises. It is expected that Sea Breeze '98 will be similar to last year's Sea-Breeze exercises and only be of a peacekeeping nature. Russia refused to take part in last year's exercises.

### Agreement signed with Romania, Moldova

(RFE/RL)—Officials from Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania signed a cooperation treaty in Izmail, Ukraine, on Feb. 26, Mediafax reported. The signatories to the agreement pledged to protect ethnic minorities and to put aside territorial disputes. The document, which was sponsored by the European Council, also draws up free-trade zones and sets common policies on border traffic.

# Regional "clans" attempt the transition to party politics

**By Oleg Varfolomeyev**

(JF Prism)—Political parties have so far played only a small role in Ukrainian politics. Instead, politics have centered on personalities and hinged on personal connections and allegiances. A dominant role has been played by regional "clans" which fight among themselves behind the scenes for control over regional economies and for the top posts in the Kyiv establishment.

Now, on the eve of the parliamentary elections set for March 29, the transition toward a party system has begun. Many of the new parties that are springing up are founded on the regional clans. These clans are learning new tricks and showing signs of evolving into regionally-based parties. Because these fledgling parties are so firmly rooted in the regions, however, they may hinder the emergence of national parties founded on ideological lines (socialist/conservative, for example).

Regional clans have wielded significant political power since Soviet days, but they took on fresh importance when Ukraine became independent in 1991 and its economic ties with Russia were severed. Then the heavily industrialized country, whose metallurgical, machine-building and chemical enterprises used to serve the needs of the Soviet military machine, was forced to look for new sources of oil and gas and new markets for its products.

In this new situation, local private businessmen and directors of state enterprises found they understood one other better than the bureaucrats and politicians in Kyiv. Local ties worked best. In the absence of a national ideology that could have united a country divided along regional, linguistic and religious lines, regional elites learned to fend for themselves.

As new economic relationships sprang up, the interests of local elites often came into conflict with those of their neighbors and of the national economy as a whole. This reinforced the need for regional clans, vying for control over the economy and top political posts.

The two most powerful clans were those based in Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk — highly industrialized regions with strong concentrations of capital and labor. The two regions, taken together, account for roughly 20 percent of Ukraine's population, and some 40 percent of the country's economic potential.

The Donetsk regional elite was the first to turn its economic clout into political power on a national scale. By manipulating the Donetsk miners into calling strikes, the clan secured an entree to the Kyiv establishment. In September 1993, Donetsk Mayor Yukhym Zviahylsky, formerly director of the biggest coal mine in Donetsk, was appointed acting prime minister by President Leonid Kravchuk. Valentyn Landyk, director of one of the largest factories in Donetsk, became deputy prime minister. Igor Markulov, a young businessman from Donetsk who was reputed to be the "boss" of the Donetsk clan, served as Kravchuk's economics adviser.

With the unexpected victory of Leonid Kuchma — the former director of the Pivdenmash missile plant in Dnipropetrovsk — in the 1994 presidential elections, the Donetsk clan found itself kicked out of Kyiv. Several months before Kuchma's victory, Markulov mysteriously resigned and left the country. Landyk resigned in July 1994. Zviahilsky fled to Israel in November of the same year amid mounting accusations of large-scale embezzlement. (He was suspected of selling aviation fuel abroad at bargain prices, and of engaging in illegal currency operations.) Zviahylsky returned to Ukraine only in March 1997, and an investigation into his case is underway.

From 1994 to 1996, dozens of people from Dnipropetrovsk got top jobs in the central government in Kyiv. Volodymyr Horbulin, who had known Kuchma since the two men had worked together at Pivdenmash, became secretary of the Security and Defense Council. Former Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Prosecutor Hryhoriy Vorsinov became Prosecutor General. In the fall of 1995, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Governor Pavlo Lazarenko was appointed deputy prime minister in charge of the fuel and energy complex. He was promoted to prime minister in May 1996.

Shortly after his new appointment, Lazarenko persuaded Kuchma to fire Volodymyr Shcherban, one of the leaders of the Donetsk clan, from his post as head of administration in Donetsk Oblast. Shcherban was accused of provoking the miners to strike in order to force the government to increase subsidies for the coal industry.

Another blow to the Donetsk clan was the gangland-style murder of its alleged boss, Yevhen Shcherban (no relation to Volodymyr) in November 1996. Yevhen Shcherban, a member of parliament, was rumored to have been one of the richest businessmen in Donetsk. He headed the Aton company, founded in the late 1980s by Markulov.

Meanwhile, Lazarenko was consolidating the Dnipropetrovsk group's influence in Kyiv. By late 1996, all of the ministers responsible for industry in his cabinet either had roots in Dnipropetrovsk or came from the allied elite in neighboring Zaporizhia.

In the fall of 1996, however, the Ukrainian parliament accused Lazarenko of unfairly distributing the lucrative wholesale natural gas market in favor of Dnipropetrovsk-based United Energy Systems. The company, known by its Ukrainian acronym YES, began as a cooperative and is now the largest private business in Ukraine. By 1997, it controlled almost half of Ukraine's wholesale gas market, buying gas mostly from Russia's Gazprom for barter. In Donetsk Oblast, YES had edged the local Industrial Union of Donbas, controlled by the two Shcherbans, out of the gas market. Shortly before his death, Yevhen Shcherban gave several interviews complaining of hostility between the Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk elites and calling for local businessmen to be allowed to manage the economy of the Donbas region.

When the media stepped up their accusations that Lazarenko was lobbying for YES, Kuchma's own image began to suffer, because he was closely associated with Lazarenko in the public mind. By the winter of 1996, it was clear that the alliance between Kuchma and Lazarenko would not last long. Kuchma's closest adviser, Horbulin, called publicly for Lazarenko's resignation. In February and March, Lazarenko's cabinet was reshuffled, and several of his Dnipropetrovsk cronies were fired. The Prosecutor General's Office initiated criminal investigations against some of them on corruption charges. One of them, former Agriculture Minister Anatoliy Khorishko, attempted to commit suicide. The campaign culminated in the middle of 1997 with Lazarenko's forced resignation as Prime Minister.

Next, Kuchma appointed Lazarenko's long-time rival, Valeriy Pustovoitenko, as prime minister. Pustovoitenko also comes from Dnipropetrovsk, where he was mayor until his appointment to the government in 1993. Pustovoitenko's party — the People's Democratic Party (NDP) — is also known as the "party of power." It was created by politicians close to Kuchma in February-March 1996. It could be described the Ukrainian analogue to "Russia is Our Home," the pro-government party set up in Russia after the 1995 elections. The NDP, which calls itself a centrist party, does not represent any particular regional clan. It is the party of the present elite, and its purpose is to maintain that elite in power. Like most other nascent centrist parties, it has no particular ideology, but it does have deep pockets, well-defined interests, and well-known personalities supporting it.

Most of Ukraine's other self-defined centrist parties have clear regional interests, and some of them call for economic and cultural autonomy for the regions. It would be legitimate to say that these parties have their roots in the efforts of the regional clans to adapt to the new rules of the political game. Such parties include the Liberal and Labor parties, Hromada, the Social-Liberal Union or SLON bloc, and Crimea's Party of Regional Revival.

The Donetsk business elite is represented by the electoral alliance of the Liberal and Labor parties, called "Razom" (Together). The Liberal Party, founded several years ago by Markulov, has since January 1996 been headed by Volodymyr Shcherban. The Labor Party is led by Valentyn Landyk. This bloc has the highest percentage of businessmen on its electoral lists — over 30 percent — of all the 30 parties registered to participate in the elections. Most of these businessmen come from Donetsk Oblast.

Lazarenko and the former president of YES, Yulia Tymoshenko, joined the Hromada party last year to preserve their economic and political clout. They manipulate the media skillfully, and buy off the electorate with populist slogans and modest presents like raising pensions for the elderly in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, where Lazarenko is governor, and giving the voters free subscriptions to newspapers believed to be controlled by Lazarenko.

SLON, based in the northeastern Kharkiv region, which has close historical and geographical ties with Russia, appeals to the Russophone electorate by calling for a referendum on the equal status of the Russian and Ukrainian languages. SLON's leader, Volodymyr Hryniov, was an ally of Kuchma's when they founded the Inter-Regional Bloc of Reforms Party together several years ago. Since Kuchma was elected president, however, their alliance has weakened.

All of these centrist parties are pragmatic and market-oriented, and there are virtually no ideological differences between them. Had they united in an electoral coalition, it would have been easier for them to pass the four percent electoral barrier and to exert influence on policy. But old rivalries and regional interests have prevented them from cooperating, and there is at present little sign that they are likely to cooperate productively in the near future.

*Oleg Varfolomeyev works for the Eastern Economist, an English-language business weekly in Kyiv.*

# Communists stand to increase seats

## Businessmen occupy prominent spots on ticket

**By Katya Gorchinskaya**

(RFE/RL)—President Leonid Kuchma says that what his country needs is "a less Communist parliament." It appears Kuchma and voters disagree.

Communists appear certain to emerge as the leading party from the March 29 parliamentary election — adding to the 86 seats that already makes them the largest single faction in Parliament. Some analysts say the Communists stand to win at least a third of the seats in the 450-seat Parliament.

"We are not dragging anyone into the past, we are offering a program learning from the world experience," said party leader Petro Symonenko during an appearance at the Kyiv Mohyla Academy last week.

Just as long as that experience is not that on offer from Western advisers. Symonenko wants reforms pushed by multilateral lenders such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank ended before they lead to what he called a "national catastrophe."

"So long as a representative of foreign countries sits inside every ministry, so long as the budget cannot be approved until it is confirmed by the IMF and (Harvard economist Jeffrey) Sachs kicks open the door to the president's office to insist that his economic program be implemented in Ukraine, the decline of economy will continue," Symonenko thundered.

The party platform, crafted to appeal to middle-aged workers and retirees nostalgic for the generous pensions and secure jobs that marked Soviet rule, calls for reunification with Russia and other parts of the former Soviet Union, immediate suspension of privatization, nationalization of previously privatized property and a return to central planning.

Yet the party, reborn after its mighty precursor was banned between 1991 and 1993, now promises to respect private businesses "that do not exploit the labor of others," freedom of worship and multiparty democracy, so long as the latter excludes "neo-fascist" parties.

"They are all pragmatics nowadays, and couldn't help but change," said Oleksandr Stehny, an analyst for the Socis-Gallup polling firm.

Serhy Odarych, director of Ukrainska Perspektyva think tank, calls the tough talk in the Communists' platform "a bluff to win votes." He notes that businessmen occupy prominent slots on the party's nationwide ticket and provide it with campaign cash. "If they do win the elections, nobody is going to let them nationalize everything," Odarych said. The Communists' election platform distances them from former comrades, such as President Leonid Kuchma, who defected once the party lost its monopoly on power. "The modern Ukrainian Communists are from the party of Lenin, are heirs to his ideas and precepts. We are part and parcel of the working class, and our aims are the desires and hopes of workers," the platform reads. Analysts describe them otherwise.

"The modern Communists are the third- and fourth-rate party secretaries who did not have enough party money to go into business," said Odarych.

Odarych said party leaders who failed to profit from the chaos of Perestroika founded the Ukrainian Communist Party in 1993 in order to lay claim to the Soviet Communist Party's assets. They have raised this issue in Parliament several times, thus far, without success. Party rhetoric and the plausible claim to be the only party representing the dispossessed with a chance to make a difference in politics, has given Communists a sizable lead over the 29 other parties contesting parliamentary elections. Opinion polls give the Communists anywhere from eleven-to-20 percent of the popular vote, roughly double the figures for second-place Rukh.

According to analyst Stehny, the Communists are particularly popular in the industrial regions of eastern Ukraine, which share a border with Russia, and where the proportion of mixed ethnic Russian-Ukrainian marriages is high. They are also doing well in southern Ukraine and Crimea, where 70 percent of the population is ethnic Russian, and sentiment to reunite with Moscow runs high.

"About a third of the Ukrainian population regrets the Soviet Union's collapse, and Communist promises work with these people," said Stehny. In the past, analysts have discounted the Communists. The Communists had fared poorly with the young, relying instead on pensioners who can't accept that they built the Soviet regime in vain, and middle-aged voters disillusioned by the hardships that have followed independence and half-hearted reform efforts. Retirees account for 44 percent of the party's 140,000-strong nationwide membership.

It is, however, precisely those older voters, who are expected to turn out at the polls in greatest numbers March 29. And the Communists claim they have plenty of younger followers as well. "Recently, I have been handing out a lot of party membership cards to people born in the 60s and 70s," Symonenko says. He says the party's own surveys show that it will garner 18 percent of the vote among Kyiv students.

According to Kuchma, anti-reform forces regard the coming elections as "the last and decisive battle."

If Symonenko and leftist allies in parliament have their way, Kuchma might be right, after a fashion. Communists seek to abolish the presidency, and Kuchma is expected to seek re-election next year.

# Canada to send election observers to Ukraine

(UkrNews/Eastern Economist)—Diane Marleau, Minister for International Cooperation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie, announced on March 2 that Canada will send election observers to Ukraine to monitor democratic elections in March.

She made the announcement while visiting Kyiv.

"By sending election observers, Canada is helping Ukraine to ensure the smooth conduct of the democratic process, " Marleau said.

"This is an important step for this country, which has made great strides in democratic reforms of its institutions in recent years."

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights organized the observer mission at the request of the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The members of this observer mission will travel across Ukraine in the days prior to the elections. Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will contribute C$90,000 to operational costs of the observer mission.

During her visit, Marleau also met with Deputy Speaker Viktor Musiyaka and Deputy Prime Minister for Economy Serhiy Tyhypko to discuss issues concerning international cooperation, economic reforms and foreign investment.

She also visited the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU), funded by CIDA and affirmed Canada's support for democratic reforms in the newly-independent country.

# Ukraine signs protocol with Canada

(Eastern Economist)—The Main Department of the Ukrainian State Service and the Development Department of the Canadian State Service signed a protocol of intent in Ottawa, March 9. Its signing took place during the visit of the Ukrainian State Administrative Reforms Commission to Canada headed by its head, Hennadiy Lelikov. The protocol stipulates the broadening of cooperation between the two countries in reforming the state service in Ukraine, improving the professional skill level of state employees and establishing and developing a system of human resource management.

# Newsbriefs

### Agreements signed with Latvia

(RFE/RL)—Ukrainian Prime Minister Valeriy Pustovoitenko and his Latvian counterpart, Guntars Krasts, signed five cooperation agreements in Kyiv on Feb. 26 but failed to agree on the abolition of tariffs on some goods, BNS reported. A free-trade agreement on many foodstuffs was signed. But Krasts was opposed to a reduction of the 75 per cent tariff on Ukrainian grain imports, while Pustovoitenko insisted on maintaining a 20 per cent duty on Latvian canned fish products. Other agreements provided for cooperation in the transportation and communications sectors.

### Unified military education system soon

(Eastern Economist)—The creation of a unified system of military education in Ukraine will be completed by the end of 2000. The news was announced March 2 by the head of the Defense Ministry's Military Education Main Department, Mykola Neshchadym. He said that the number of applicants for military education institutions has fallen by half in the last five years.

### Research laboratory opened

(Eastern Economist)—A presentation of the Slavutych international research and technology laboratory was made Feb. 25. The laboratory is a regional scientific-production base of the Chornobyl Centre for nuclear safety, radioactive waste and radio-ecology. It was noted at the presentation that this laboratory project at the Chornobyl Centre is being financed by the US, UK, Germany, France and Ukraine

# Dynamo holds Juventus to a 1-1 tie in Milan

Dynamo Kyiv got a considerable boost in its bis for the European Cup by holding top-ranked European soccer team, Juventus to a 1-1 tie in the first leg of their quarter-final matchup in Milan, Italy, March 5.

In fact, Juventus had to scramble to salvage a tie with a 76th minute goal from striker Filippo Inzaghi.

Inzaghi, whose late strike against Manchester United in December had propelled Juve into the last eight, met an Edgar Davids' cross from the left with a firm header, reported Reuters.

Kyiv goalkeeper Olexander Shovkovsky managed to parry but Inzaghi followed up and thumped the ball home from close range for his third goal of the competition.

A defensively-minded Dynamo had earlier stunned the 1996 European champions and last year's beaten finalists by taking the lead through midfielder Andriy Husin.

An inswinging corner on 57 minutes caught Juve's Didier Deschamps by surprise as he guarded the far post.

The French midfielder, playing his first full match since late November due to series of injuries, saw the ball late and, in trying to clear it with his knee, only succeeded in knocking it across his own goal.

The ball sat up kindly for Husin who slammed a first time volley into the back of Angelo Peruzzi's net.

Inzaghi could have had a hat-trick and his Italy striking partner Alessandro Del Piero was once again superb — despite the close attentions of man-marker Serhiy Bezhenar, but Shokhovsky was equally superb, playing, as one observer noted, as a Dominic Hasek of soccer.

## Sports

The talented number 10 rattled the Kyiv crossbar with a breath-taking solo effort early in the second half, turning two defenders on the edge of the Kyiv penalty area and curling a shot over and round Shovkovsky.

Kyiv's straight-talking coach Valeriy Lobanovsky had said before the match he did not rate the Juventus forward quite so highly as most Italians do, and claimed Del Piero "fell over too much" to be a truly great player.

The man Lobanovsky did rate highly, French playmaker Zinedine Zidane, had a relatively quiet evening although he did cause Kyiv a scare on the stroke of halftime with a long range effort from way out on the touchline.

Shovkovsky, back-pedalling furiously, just managed to tip the shot over the bar with his fingertips.

In defence, Juventus' Marc Iuliano and Uruguayan Paolo Montero tamed Andriy Shevchenko and Serhiy Rebrov, who scored 10 goals between them in the group stage of the European Cup.

The two Kyiv forwards received little assistance from their midfield, who appeared content to sit back and play for a point, according to Reuters.

"I knew they'd defend with 10 or 11 men behind the ball and I'm not criticizing them for that, but I thought that when they broke, they'd break with more than just two players," a slightly irked Juventus coach Marcello Lippi said afterwards.

"I still think we can win the away tie in Kyiv though," he added. "That's not in any way an insult to Dynamo, it's just a reflection on the way my team played tonight."

Italy midfielder Angelo Di Livio, who forced a fine save from Shovkovsky with a fierce shot in the first half, was equally frustrated.

"They way they threw bodies behind the ball was incredible. It made it very difficult for us. Each to his own type of football I suppose."

Juventus now face a daunting trip to Kyiv on March 18 as they bid for their fourth European final in four straight seasons. The resurgence of Dynamo this season has created enormous interest in Ukraine and over 50,000 tickets have already been sold for the return match. Around 100,000 fans are expected to pack the stadium, creating an intimidating atmosphere for Lippi's side.

Dynamo defender Oleh Luzhny was booked for a tackle from behind on Inzaghi late in the first half and will miss the return match.

# *Soccer clubs align politically*

Ukraine's soccer world, like the rest of the 50-million nation, has been split in the run-up to a parliamentary election later this month, reports Reuters.

The country's best club, Dynamo Kyiv, has sided with the moderate United Social Democratic party, which the club collectively joined.

On March 10, Karpaty Lviv from the west of the country and fifth in the premier league, moved to the Agrarian party, which is seen as the party of power in rural areas.

"It's time to make our position clear. We know that Dynamo have got backing from the Social Democrats but we have been getting backing from (Lviv regional) governor Mykhailo Hlady, who is a member of Agrarian party," Gabor Vaida, Karpaty's director, said on March 10."There was a meeting of the team and we all decided to join the Agrarian party."

The Vseukrayinskiye Vedomosti daily said on March 10 that 1975 European Footballer of the Year Oleh Blokhin, once of Dynamo Kyiv, was running for parliament for the opposition Hromada (Community) party.

# Balakhonova sets world record in pole vault

Look out Serhiy Bubka. Yet another Ukrainian has set her sights on breaking pole vault world records.

Ukrainian pole vaulter Anzhela Balakhonova stole the show on the final day of the European indoor championships, March 1 with a world record, reported Reuters.

*Anzhela Balakhonova after her record.*

Balakhonova, 25, flew clear on her first attempt at 4.45 metres to add a centimetre to the former mark set last month by Iceland's Vala Flosadottir.

The former gymnast failed at her three attempts to improve when the bar was set at 4.50 Flosadottir, the reigning champion, had to settle for the bronze medal in a hotly contested event.

Both the Icelandic athlete and another former world record holder Daniela Bartova, of the Czech Republic, cleared 4.40 but failed at the record height.

Bartova was awarded the silver medal having had fewer failures throughout the competition.

Balakhonova was delighted with the medal but less enthusiastic about her record.

"I was not surprised at the record because training has gone very well — in fact I thought I might have gone higher had I had some competition," she said.

"I was expecting a tough competition with Bartova and Flosadottir and not necessarily expecting to get gold, although obviously I was hoping that would happen."

In anticipation of climbing to the top of the medal podium she had painted her fingernails gold before the contest.

The new holder of the world mark failed to make the grade as a teenage sprinter and long jumper before switching to gymnastics.

She returned to athletics only three years ago after the pole vault, a relatively new event for women, was given championship status.

It was contested for the first time at a major championship when it was included in the program of the 1996 European indoors in Stockholm, according to Reuters.

Ukraine also struck gold with a surprise victory in the men's 200 metres and in the men's long jump.

Serhiy Osovich won in a national record of 20.40 seconds, the fastest indoor time in the world this year.

Vita Pavlysh took a silver in the women's shot put with a distance of 20.00 metres. Irina Korzhanenko of Russia took the gold with 20.25 metres

Ukraine was fifth at the Championships in the medals table, with 3 golds and 1 silver.

# Bondarenko takes two golds

(UkrNews)—Svitlana Bondarenko took two golds medals for Ukraine, while Denys Silantiev added a gold, silver and bronze at a FINA World Cup short course meeting held in Beijing, Feb. 26.

Bondarenko won the women's 50-metre breaststroke in 31.51 seconds, ahead of China's Han Xue and Germany's Sylvia Gerasch, both with 31.65.

She also won the 100-metre breatstroke with a time of one minute 07.9 seconds. Xue took the silver, while Gerasch had to settle for the bronze.

Silantiev took his gold in the men's 200-metre butterfly with a time of one minute 56.69 seconds. Han Kyu-chul of South Korea and William Kirby of Australia took the silver and bronze respectively.

He won silver in the 100 butterfly with a time of 52.41 seconds, just behind Australia's Geoffrey Huegill with 52.08. Zhang Qiang of China took the bronze with 53.91. His bronze came in the 50-metre butterfly. Huegill took the gold, while Qiang won the silver.

## Sports Briefs

### Paraplegic athletes win medals in Nagano

(Eastern Economist)—Ukrainian paraplegic athletes taking part in the Paraplegic Olympic Games in Nagano, Japan, have been doing considerably better than the Ukrainian Winter Olympic team did last month. The paraplegic team has won several medals according to the Invalids Association. Petro Kardash from Kharkiv won the 5 kilometre classical ski race, while Olena Akopian from Dnipropetrovsk and Tamara Kulinych won silver in the biathlon. Olha Kravchuk and Svitlana Tryfonova came second and third respectively in the 2.5 kilometre ski race.

### Six medals at swim World Cup

(UkrNews)—Ukraine took six medals at a World Cup swimming meet, March 8. Denys Silantiev and Yana Klochkova accounted for all of them with three apiece. Silantiev took the gold in the men's 100-metre and 200-metre butterfly and the silver in the 50-metre. Klochkova took gold in the women's 400 and 200-metre individual medley and a silver in the 100.

### Three medals at indoor meet

(UkrNews)—Ukraine took three medals at the Japan indoor international athletics meet in Maebashi, March 7. Victoriya Styopina took the gold in women's high jump, Olena Shekhovisova the silver in women's long jump and Olympic bronze medalist Oleksander Bahach took another bronze in shot put.

# SC "Ukraine" shares top spot

**Vlodko Boychuk,** *SC "Ukraine" Manager*

Before the last game of the Edmonton and District Soccer Association (EDSA) Division 9 championship Soccer Club "Ukraine" continues to share the leading position with the Turkish team "Anatolia". If these teams win their last games, they both will advance to the Division 8 competition for the next indoor season.

As was expected, the game between SC "Ukraine" and "Anatolia" was very intense and exciting. SC "Ukraine" was leading 2-0 ten minutes to the end of the game, but "Anatolia" managed to tie the score a minute-and-half before the final whistle.

Both teams have won their games against the third contestant for the top two spots — "Reinhold Shooters". "Anatolia" beat them 6-4 and SC "Ukraine" blanked the "Reinhold" 3-0.

In other games, SC "Ukraine" defeated "Leopards and Tigers" 7-1 and had a shutout with the "Grapes" 7-0.

## EDSA Division 9 Standings

**Top 3 Teams (one game remaining)**

| | G | W | L | T | GF | GA | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anatolia | 15 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 116 | 25 | 40 |
| SC Ukraine | 15 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 107 | 18 | 40 |
| Reinhold | 15 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 107 | 28 | 36 |

# Investors recognize potential and problems in Ukraine

## Business

By Breffni O'Rourke

(RFE/RL)—Ukraine is at the center of a paradox, namely that international interest in investment there is running hot, while the actual conditions for investors are abysmal.

On the one side of that equation is the enthusiasm which was shown for a business seminar which took place in the Austrian capital Vienna, March 5-6. Organizers of the conference, called "key operating and investment issues in the Ukraine," say there is a high level of interest among senior representatives of multinational companies.

According to conference organizer William Crisp some 60 executives paid the substantial participants' fees from industries which include food processing, agricultural chemicals, electronics and computing, telecommunications, banking, health care and other industries.

They heard speakers who have first-hand knowledge of what it's like to do business in the Ukraine, one of the least transformed of the former European communist countries. Among the speakers were managers from big players like Coca Cola, IBM and Ericsson.

The seminar, which was run by the influential British magazine the Economist, in association with Kyiv's VABank, comes at a bleak time when the Ukraine economy is still contracting and uncertainty is peaking because of this month's parliamentary elections. The left, which opposes further reform and is already the biggest grouping in the parliament, is expected to emerge stronger from the election. The economy continued to shrink by some three percent or more last year, privatization has lost its momentum, corruption remains omnipresent and foreign investment is generally low. The population is tired and discouraged, and is owed thousands of millions of dollars in back wages and pensions.

Despite everything, not all investors' views are pessimistic. For instance a key Bank of Austria subsidiary (Creditanstalt) recently told RFE/RL that it is going into Ukraine this year convinced that it can make a profit.

However Robert Gale, Global Business chief for East Europe of the Austrian-based agricultural chemicals company Dow Elanco, says he has a daunting message to deliver to the Vienna seminar. He says that as far as agriculture goes, Ukraine is now in a very poor state, with production having generally fallen by about 50 percent compared with 1988.

He says that in his estimation, no marked improvement can be expected in the near to medium term, largely because of the country's political situation. Gale says this grim outlook prevails despite the great effort the United States has been making to get the Ukraine authorities to improve conditions for the operation of private companies.

In his remarks to RFE/RL, Gale acknowledged that wide Western investment interest exists.

And recalling that Ukraine was once the breadbasket of Europe, and still has very good soils, he says the potential is huge. Ukraine could regain its place as the breadbasket — if there is the will on the part of the government to embrace free market principles. Gale says that while President Leonid Kuchma talks about wanting to create a free market economy, the actions of his ministers, particularly those ones dealing with agriculture, indicate that the practice is completely the opposite. And he says that in his estimation the business atmosphere has further worsened this year. He points out that the agro-industry is carrying a huge debt burden, and that it is "extremely difficult" to do business in Ukraine without first extending new credit, which many companies are reluctant to do. Under these conditions, Gale points out the advantage of appointing Ukrainians to handle local business, as they know how to get things done in this situation.

Summing up, Gale says that his experience is that Ukraine is now by far the most difficult country in East Europe or the CIS in which to do business — much worse than Russia and worse even than Belarus.

So what are the conclusions which can be drawn from all this? They are that international money is waiting eagerly to flow into Ukraine — if the government there is willing to or capable of creating the right conditions. Without those conditions, however, investment is likely to remain modest at best.

# *Carpatsky announces positive test results*

(UkrNews)—Calgary-based Carpatsky Petroleum announced on March that the test results of its first completed gas condensate well No. 106 in the Rudovsko-Chervonozavodskoye gas condensate field located in the Dnipro-Donetsk basin in Eastern Ukraine has an absolute open flow of 23.64 million cubic feet of gas per day.

"We are very pleased with the test results of the first well we drilled and completed together with our Ukrainian partners in the Rudovsko field," said Les Texas, Carpatsky's president and CEO, after receiving the test data.

"The measured flow rates are indeed very attractive especially in view of the fact that No. 106 has been drilled and completed entirely by using locally available Ukrainian and Russian technology and materials.

"We are looking forward with great expectation toward the completion of our next wells which will be done with western techniques and equipment. Wells No. 109, 111 and 104 are in the final stage of drilling. Well No. 100K is half way to its proposed total depth. Well No. 102 is now awaiting perforation. Using western technology and equipment Carpatsky and our Ukrainian partners are expecting better results in those wells than obtained in well No. 106," he added.

Carpatsky Petroleum's Ukrainian partner is Poltavanaftogaz, a local subsidiary of the Joint Stock Company Ukrnafta.

# Oil and gas sector reformed

(Eastern Economist)—President Leonid Kuchma signed a decree on reforms of Ukraine's oil and gas sector.

In effect, he has supported the Cabinet proposal to create a state national joint-stock company called NaftoGas Ukrainy.

The company will be made up entirely of shares of state joint stock companies (JSC's) by reforming oil and gas sector enterprises not liable for privatization and also the share packages of open JSC's in the sector which remain state property in accordance with relevant legislation.

The decree stated that the step will benefit structural reform of Ukraine's oil, gas, and oil-refining sectors.

# *Intel opens first Ukraine office*

(Eastern Economist)—US computer giant Intel has opened its first office in Ukraine, company representatives announced at the Kyiv Chamber of Commerce March 10. The office will mainly focus on marketing campaigns supporting both small and large scale distributors.

According to Andriy Hreben, country representative for Ukraine, Intel is planning to "develop its current campaigns and launch new ones."

In Ukraine, the company specializes in the micro processor market, which is experiencing a 21 per cent annual growth. Local distributors currently have a 65 per cent share of the Ukrainian micro processor market.

Currently, Intel attracts small assembling companies by offering flexible payment terms and partially finances the advertising campaigns of its larger distributors like Kvazar Micro-Techno and MDM-Service.

Though Intel representatives failed to give any information about their current market share in Ukraine or their future expectations, the company globally feels very enthusiastic about the CIS countries, where its sales grew 87 per cent in 1997.

## Business Briefs

### February inflation just 0.2%

(Eastern Economist)—The State Statistics Committee confirmed March 6 that the February inflation rate was just 0.2 per cent, a fall from the January rate of 1.3 per cent. The inflation rate for the whole of 1997 was 10.1 per cent. The Cabinet is forecasting an inflation rate for 1998 of 18 per cent.

### UK firms keen to explore

(Eastern Economist)—National Security Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin spoke March 2 about using opportunities offered by British companies to develop Ukraine's oil and gas sector. Horbulin confirmed that Royal Dutch Shell has received the exclusive right to research investment possibilities surrounding Ukraine's gas transportation system.

### 1997 harvest up 44%

(Eastern Economist)—The final official figure for the 1997 Ukrainian grain harvest was released March 2. The total reached 35.5 million tons, a 10.9 million tons increase on 1996. Although wheat and barley production rose 36 per cent and 29 per cent respectively, production of corn and millet crops rose threefold compared to 1996. On a disappointing note, rice and pea harvests were below 1996 levels by 21 per cent and eight per cent respectively. Sunseed output rose eight per cent, though production of sugar beet slumped 23 per cent in 1997.

# AvtoZaz JV to create 15,000 jobs

(Eastern Economist)—AvtoZAZ director Oleksandr Sotnikov announced March 5 that 70 per cent of components and accessories for the cars assembled by the Zaporizhia plant's joint venture with South Korean Daewoo and German General Motors (Opel) will be produced in Ukraine.

This will lead to the creation of about 150,000 new jobs at 147 plants around the country.

According to the agreement signed by the companies March 2, US$1.3 billion is to be invested in AvtoZAZ over the next 10 years. At the moment, all 20,000 AvtoZAZ employees are being paid normally for the first time since 1996.

The cost of new cars will vary from $3,500-$4,200 for Tavrias up to $6,500-$15,000 for foreign models.

Sotnikov stated that these prices should be affordable for Ukrainian customers.

He added that the threat of AvtoZAZ monopolizing the Ukrainian car market will be reduced by new anti-monopoly laws.

# *Efforts gather pace to fund new plane*

(Eastern Economist)—The Ukrainian government will definitely provide financial assistance for production of AN-140 plane.

The news was announced March 2 by Prime Minister Valeriy Pustovoitenko.

Completing a visit to Kharkiv oblast he said that financial support from the state is vital. He also added that plane's prospects are good and there are already orders for it. Pustovoitenko stressed that "Ukraine needs to find Hr 1 billion to support the plane's production."

Russia's National Reserve Bank has started talks with a group of Russian banks on the joint financing of the AN-70 aircraft manufacturing program. Investment funds required are likely to fall in the US$150 - 200 million range.

The AN-70 has unique take-off and landing characteristics, low fuel consumption and simplified maintenance. Its joint manufacture is specified in the program of long-term economic cooperation signed Feb. 27.

## Autumn cultivation falls short

(Eastern Economist)—Farm enterprises will have to cultivate an extra 6 million hectares of land this spring, because plans for autumn work were not fulfilled and dead winter crops will have to be re-sown, UNIAN-Biznes reported Feb. 27.

The Statistics Committee reported that winter grain and green feed were sown on 7.5 billion hectares, 1.3 million less than planned.

The lowest completion was recorded in Poltava Oblast at 75.3 per cent, Donetsk Oblast at 76.2 per cent and Kherson Oblast at 78.8 per cent.

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# Political motives charged in Brodsky's arrest

(Eastern Economist)—Kyiv law enforcement agencies arrested the well-known entrepreneur and Dendi concern president Mykhailo Brodsky March 10.

Brodsky said that the reasons for his arrest were "political" and has started a hunger strike in protest.

According to Kiyevskiye Vedomosti newspaper Editor-in-Chief Viktor Chaika, the grounds for the arrest are "formal," namely "old accusations concerning speculation with apartments."

He said that the real reason was Kiyevskiye Vedomosti's "harsh criticism of the government, especially the highest authorities of the state" during the election campaign. Brodsky is the head of the newspaper's share-holders.

Chaika added that he and Brodsky had been "warned several times that serious measures will be taken against them." The official accusations are to be presented March 11.

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# Udovenko discusses cooperation in Prague

(RFE/RL/Eastern Economist)—Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko and his Czech counterpart, Jaroslav Sedivy, met on March 9 in Prague and discussed economic cooperation between their countries.

Udovenko told journalists later that the two states can "fruitfully cooperate in areas such as nuclear power engineering, machine-building, transportation, and space technologies."

He said he is satisfied with the "large trade turnover" of the two countries but worried about the possibility of a Czech decision to re-introduce visa requirements for non-European Union citizens.

Sedivy said a decision on Ukrainian citizens is "still pending," CTK and ITAR-TASS reported.

During the visit, Udovenko also held talks with Czech President Vaclav Havel, as well as the parliamentary speaker, Prime Minister, and the ministers for Industry and Trade.

The future development of bilateral relations and European security were also discussed.

During a meeting with the Ukrainian diaspora, Udovenko stressed that the Ukrainian diaspora could prove invaluable in resolving trade issues and establishing ties between Czech and Ukrainian entrepreneurs, reported the Eastern Economist.

# NATO membership to be discussed

(RFE/RL)—Borys Tarasyuk, the Ukrainian ambassador to the Benelux countries and head of the Ukrainian mission at NATO, said on March 10 that Kyiv's membership in the alliance will be discussed in the future, ITAR-TASS and the "Eastern Economist" reported. Tarasyuk said Kyiv cannot currently raise the question of joining NATO since certain "conditions for this have not been created." But he did not exclude the possibility of Ukraine joining NATO "when the time is ripe," since, he said, NATO is the key institution of European security. Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said during a recent visit to Moscow that Kyiv has no intention of joining the alliance but will "closely cooperate" with it.

# Russia to help build reactors

(RFE/RL)—Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said on March 3 in Kyiv that Russia will help complete construction of two nuclear reactors that are necessary to compensate for the loss of energy after Chornobyl is closed. Kyiv had been seeking financing from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but the bank decided last week not to fund most Ukrainian proposals. The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry confirmed that Kuchma and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin have agreed on a protocol in Moscow cooperate in building the two reactors, located at the Rivne and Khmelnytsky nuclear power plants. Ukraine has said it cannot afford to close Chornobyl until those reactors are completed.

# Military ties with Hungary proposed

(RFE/RL)—Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk told his Hungarian counterpart, Gyorgy Keleti, on March 9 in Budapest that he hopes Ukrainian-Hungarian military cooperation will lead to the setting up of a joint peace-keeping force modeled on the Polish-Ukrainian unit.

He also told Keleti that one of the "basic principles" of Ukrainian foreign policy is to join European institutions.

In response to a journalist's question, Kuzmuk said Ukraine was the first country in the world to voluntarily renounce nuclear weapons and is therefore entitled to demand that no nuclear weapons be stationed on its neighbors' territory, Hungarian media reported.

# Quebec delegation participates in Ukraine legal seminar

(Eastern Economist)—A delegation from Quebec participated in a two day seminar on the notary profession in Ukraine which in Kyiv Feb. 26-27. It was representing the Order of Notaries of Quebec. The seminar focused on topics such as the rules of ethics, legislation on notaries and problems in the field and was put together jointly with the Order of Notaries of Ukraine. The seminar is part of a two year cooperation program, which began its work in Sept. 1997. "Quebec has 150 years of experience in this field and would like to share it with Ukraine," said Denis Marsolais president of the Chambre des notaires du Quebec.

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